

Mrs. Mary Agnes Mahan, while favoring a memorial, said that the main object should be the erection of a war memorial and not to beautify Copley Square. She favored a temple but dignified memorial, suggesting a shaft.

[illegible]

Hotel Ludlow, located in the Square, said the square should be beautified. "It is wretched as it is," he said. He favored erection of a memorial out of funds collected by popular subscription. He would have the popular subscription no higher than \$5 from each contributor and thought the names of all the givers should be deposited in the corner stone.

City Offers \$50,000
H. Murray Pakulski, assistant corporation counsel for the city of Boston, said Mayor Nichols favors the Governor's plan in general and will recommend that the city appropriate \$50,000 toward the memorial.

Dr. Briggs opposed popular subscription, and thought the share of the City of Boston would be too high. He brought out that the city pays 27 per cent of the State tax, and that the city would be paying not only its own contribution, but a substantial part of the Commonwealth's appropriation. If the money was raised by popular subscription, the money would be memorialized by the donors, and the money would be paid by the donors.

Concerned About St. Michel
Everett R. Prout, Representative of Quincy, a member of the Military Affairs Committee, which reported the St. Michel bill, was concerned that the St. Michel bill should not be sidetracked for the memorial.

Col. Thomas F. Murphy of Worcester endorsed the position of Mr. Cram. He thought a special commission should have members from various parts of the State and the location should be left with the commission.

Lyman A. Hodgdon, Representative of Somerville, favored a special commission.

Charles R. Greco, chairman of the State Art Commission, said that the members of the commission favored Copley Square as a location, but thought it would be wise to have the matter studied by a special commission.

DEBT RATIFICATION IS DESIRE OF BELGIUM
BRUSSELS, May 25 (AP)—Ratification of the Washington debt agreement is one of the principal planks in the manifesto of the new Belgian cabinet headed by Henri Jaspar. The new ministers seek to protect Belgian currency by restoration of confidence in the Government. They plan the introduction of various bills for the creation of a guaranty fund. The reduction of fiduciary inflation, reimbursement of advances made by the national banks, reimbursement of treasury bonds which are due and the payment of foreign and internal financial engagements. A program of reform in fiscal legislation and economy in the public service also is planned.

50-FOOT YAKL CROSSES OCEAN
LARCHMONT, N. Y., May 25 (AP)—The 50-foot auxiliary yawl, Jolie Marie, manned by owner, Captain Martin, and a crew of five men, has arrived in Larchmont Harbor from Plymouth, Eng., after a voyage of 46 days.

Tonight at the Pops
Coronation March.....Svensen
Overture to "Egmont".....Beethoven
"Sometime".....Florida-Jacchia
Fantasia, "Mefistofele".....Boito
Capriccio-Burlesca.....Scriabin
Procession to the Cathedral, Act II, "Lohengrin".....Wagner
Spanish Dance.....Fauré
Finale, Fourth Symphony.....Glazounoff
Tchaikovsky
Second Hungarian Rhapsody, Liszt
"Indian Summer," an American Idyl.....Herbert
Waltz, "Wine, Woman and Song," Strauss

EVENTS TONIGHT
Free public lecture on "Christian Science: A Reasonable and Practical Religion," by Richard J. Davis, C. S., member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mass., under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, in the University Church, Church, Cary and Clark Avenues. 8.
Meeting and dinner under the auspices of the Extension Service of the Boston Public Library, Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street, 7:45.
Meeting, Appalachian Mountain Club, illustrated travel talks, Club House, 5 Joy Street, 7:45.
Annual dinner, Worcester Relief Association, United States Hotel, 7.
Reunion and reception by the Letter Carriers of the Boston Postal District, Mechanics Building, 8.
Illustrated lecture on carillons and their music, by William Graham Rice, annual meeting of the Carillon Improvement Association, Central Congregational Church, 8.
Colonial—Raquel Meller, 9.
Copley—"The Oyster," 8:20.
Keith—Vaudeville, 8:20.
Shubert—Rose-Marie, 8:15.
Photoplays
Majestic—"The Big Parade," 2:15, 8:15.
Tremont—"The Black Pirate," 2:15, 8:15.
Metropolitan—Douglas MacLean.

EVENTS TOMORROW
Public flower show, Louis K. Liggett estate, Chestnut Hill, 10 to 6.
Guest day, Women's City Club of Boston, 40 Beacon Street.
Address, "European Airplane Views," by Charles M. Ripley, Rotary Club luncheon, Boston City Club, 12:30.
Convention, New England Foreign Trade Council, Copley Plaza, 3.
Parquet and let, benefit of the Women's Municipal League of Boston, 22 Larch Road, Cambridge, 2 to 7.
Yachting prints, Old State House, 9 to 4:30, through May.
Twelfth general showing exhibition of paintings, sculpture, miniatures, and etchings, by members of the Guild of Boston Artists, 185 Newbury Street, continues through Saturday, May 29.
Baseball, American League, Boston vs. New York, Fenway Park, 2:15.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Founded 1905 by Mary Baker Eddy
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Monitor Publishing Co., 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscriptions price, payable in advance: Outside U. S., \$10.00; U. S., \$7.50; single copies, 15 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Sent at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptances for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for section 1102, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1925.

???

(1) Where are carrier pigeons to be commissioned as mailmen?
(2) What organization has been styled "a medical Camorra"?
(3) How should you pronounce Ronald Amundsen?
(4) How may the school lunch room be improved?
(5) How is atmosphere achieved in literature?
(6) What step has Mr. Coolidge taken to aid dry law enforcement?

These Questions Were Answered in Yesterday's MONITOR

DRY ORDER MAY BE MODIFIED

(Continued from Page 1)

ceive increased prestige and greater power in local courts, while they hold the authority.

Temporary Authority Given
Mr. Andrews says that the authority given to a deputy will be on a special case, and the authority would be then withdrawn, or later at will. There is no intention to have a wholesale increase of \$10,000 a year men, to the ranks of the federal enforcement forces, as the wet have charged. On the other hand, Mr. Andrews feels that the new order is perfectly legal and quite in accordance with the Eighteenth Amendment. He points out that for a long time the municipal police in the District of Columbia have had federal authority to serve without pay on cases taking them across the district line into the neighboring states. In connection with the new order, Mr. Andrews takes occasion to repeat his belief in the progress his department is making in dry enforcement.

WASHINGTON, May 25 (AP)—Under criticism in Congress and elsewhere on grounds that it is unconstitutional and its purpose inadvisable, the executive order authorizing enrollment of state and local police as federal prohibition agents is held by John G. Sargent, Attorney-General, to be legal.

Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, meanwhile, has conceded that he would not have recommended promulgation of the order if he had foreseen the controversy it has aroused, but, since it is "done now," he does not plan to urge its revocation. His view is that the harmfulness of the order, however, was not shared by Joseph T. Robinson, Senator from Arkansas, the Democratic leader, who described it as "the worst blow that has been struck against prohibition," even though this effect was unintentional.

California Action Delayed
In the meantime, Ned M. Green, prohibition administrator at San Francisco, is holding up operation of the order in California, where it was primarily intended that it should apply, pending a conference with Lincoln C. Andrews, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in charge of prohibition enforcement. Arrangements already worked out with some deputy sheriffs in California for cooperation with federal officials in the effort to enforce prohibition in that State, Treasury officials have expressed the opinion that the order, which was designed to give their activities legal status. No general application of the order has been contemplated, Mr. Mellon emphasized, adding that it would be put into effect in other regions only at the request of state authorities and with the consent of the individual officers affected. As far as California is concerned, Mr. Green, although feeling that "the real issue has been lost sight of or definitely disturbed," said he had no intention of attempting to impose the

WEATHER PREDICTIONS
U. S. Weather Bureau Report
Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight and Wednesday; little change in temperature; fresh northwest winds.
New England: Fair tonight and Wednesday; little change in temperature; fresh northwest winds.

Official Temperatures
(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)
Albany.....56
Boston.....57
Buffalo.....48
Chicago.....58
Cleveland.....58
Denver.....58
Des Moines.....58
Galveston.....58
Hartford.....58
Havana.....58
Jacksonville.....58
Kansas City.....58
Los Angeles.....58

High Tides at Boston
Tuesday, 10:46 p. m.
Wednesday, 11:16 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 8:38 p. m.

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BANKERS STUDY WAYS OF AIDING FARM INDUSTRY

Government Subsidy Plan of Questionable Benefit, Is Opinion Given

GALVESTON, Texas, May 25—Bankers as practical economists are not ready to subscribe to a government subsidy for agriculture, Oscar Wells, president of the American Bankers Association, told the Texas Bankers Association Convention here.

He also outlined the national association's work in behalf of monetary reform, refuting the popular notion that the bankers had opposed establishment of the Federal Reserve System.

"My earliest recollections of the proceedings of the American Bankers' Association are filled with impressions of the arguments concerning asset and emergency currency," Mr. Wells said. "I believe that no other single agency contributed so successfully to the literature upon this subject, out of which grew the final passage of a law in the form of the present statute, as did the American Bankers' Association."

"There was no confusion of thought nor uncertainty as to agreement with respect to underlying principles, so that, while it is true that bankers held divergent views as to the wisdom of certain features of the Federal Reserve Act, which resulted in many changes in it particularly while it was before the Senate Committee, the assumption is not true that such views were in reality opposed to the passage of any law looking toward the creation of a new banking system or strengthening the Government's monetary system."

Banking and Government
"There is a great common interest between the needs of the banks and the functions of government which can be preserved only through the proper conduct of the reserve bank, for after all it is designed to represent the Government in its relations to the currency of our country and aid the bank in its desire to improve its facilities for the public well. The Federal Reserve system is the greatest single economic credit to the last century."

The success of banking and therefore the success of our association, is indissolubly bound up with the future of the Federal Reserve system. The national bank division of the American Bankers' Association, while urging legislation favorable to the widening of the powers of the national banks that they may be on a parity with state-chartered institutions, has been impelled, partly at least, by its desire to protect the compulsory feature of the national bank membership in the Federal Reserve System.

Studying Farm Problems
"You are very much interested in Texas in agriculture. Its problems are very perplexing and the whole economic world is concerned about the manner in which they may be solved. It is not alone an economic question but it is also a social and political question. There is hardly a session of Congress that has not before it several plans designed to bring relief to the farmer. It is becoming recognized that there is a lack of balance between the cost necessary to be expended in producing the crop and the proceeds of that crop when it is harvested."

"The banker, with his ideas of soundness and as a practical economist, is not ready to subscribe to a plan which includes a subsidy by the Government. He even wonders whether the farmer himself will be benefited if the problem is not allowed to be met through the workings of the law of supply and demand and aided by investigation and the experiments of the colleges and Department of Agriculture. This is the theory upon which the American Bankers' Association has established its agricultural commission."

"It has employed a man of vast experience in agriculture. He is spending large sums of money in conducting conferences throughout the various states to bring together the agricultural colleges, the farm organizations and the rural banks interested in the better development of agriculture."

"Fight on Farm Relief Has Just Begun," Says Leader
Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, May 25—"The fight on farm relief has just begun. The Farm Bureau proposes to continue the fight in the Senate with all possible vigor."

So declared Sam H. Thompson, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, with national headquarters here, in a statement issued from his home in Quincy, Ill., referring to recent defeat in the national House of Representatives

LEAVES ALPHABETS AT HOME
NEW YORK, May 25—Mrs. A. E. Bassett, who left several alphabets behind in Wales, is bound for Watertown, S. D., to visit her brother, N. E. Taylor. She comes from a place with 53 letters. If you insist: Llanfairpwllgwyngyllgogerychwyrndrob-willandysilloogogogoch.

Special Librarians Elect

Miss Margaret Withington, librarian of the School Service Library, was elected president of the Special Librarians Association of Boston at its annual meeting held on Thompson's Island, Saturday, at the invitation of Paul F. Swasey, superintendent of the Farm and Trades School. Other officers elected were: Frederick A. Mooney, vice-president; V. A. Voligt, treasurer; and William Alcott, member of the executive committee. Mr. Alcott is the retiring president.

Hand-drawn Belgian linen dresses \$3.95—2 for \$7.50
—save 40c by buying two

More of those lavishly hand-drawn Belgian linen dresses that women bought so eagerly when we had them before. Cool, becoming and in attractive colors—no wonder they are in such demand. The quality of linen is exceptional and these savings are only possible because the importer took a tremendous loss on the materials. Every dress is well made and finished with wide hems and extra fullness.

The sizes—36 to 48. The colors—rose, orchid, blue, green, coral, gray or white.

On sale Wednesday—machine-made dress shop—sixth floor

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On sale Wednesday—machine-made dress shop—sixth floor

NEW YORK BUS SERVICE GROWS

City-Wide Superseding of Electric Lines Moves Nearer Reality

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK, May 25—A city-wide motor-bus service, to supersede many of the street railways in the crowded thoroughfares of New York City, was brought a step nearer by the acquisition of control of the New York Railways Corporation by the Fifth Avenue Coach Company, which has just been announced, subject to the approval of the Transit Commission.

The two companies jointly, through the New York City Omnibus Corporation, formed and owned by them, made a bid last winter to supply bus service to the city and the present transaction, if approved, would facilitate carrying out its terms, it was said.

The Omnibus Corporation's proposal, together with rival bids of other interests, is at present under consideration by the board of estimate. It offers to furnish motor bus service on the several main north-and-south lines and cross-town lines now operated by the Railways Corporation and supplementary routes, a 10-cent fare to be charged on the long north-and-south lines and 5 cents on the cross-town lines, with universal transfers.

Another important bid before the board of estimate is that of the Equitable Coach Company, backed by the J. G. White Management Corporation, whose proposal is to charge a single 5-cent fare with transfers, but within designated zones.

Minority stockholders and bondholders of several of the traction lines in the New York Railways Corporation have reported to the board of estimate that they are opposed to the acquisition, which they say involves surrender of existing franchises and removal of car tracks from the streets.

These negotiations and other developments in the traction situation have also been called in question by John P. Hyland, former Mayor, who interprets them as foreshadowing the surrender by the city of valuable franchises, to the permanent detriment rather than improvement of the transit service.

The protest of security holders, who have not yet approved the plan, is expected to take the form of refusing consent, with consequent litigation if necessary. Bondholders' committees will be formed to press their protest, it is declared, if assurance of the protection of their believed rights is not given.

Counsel for the Majority Bondholders' Committee of the Broadway & Seventh Avenue Line, the most important of the proprietary lines controlled by the Railways Corporation, said they were unaware of any possible objections by bondholders and that such objections, if any, were probably those of individuals.

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Japanese Lantern Plants

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Grow for profit and pleasure. A wonderful decorative plant. The fruits when dried are orange-velvet and are used for decorative purposes. Propagated by root division. Most divisions are sent for descriptive circular. Prepaid orders sent express paid.

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are impeccable, that is to say, exempt from the possibility of being wrong. The styles are those approved by the best dressers at home and abroad—the woollens, finest soft gray vicunas, and dark Oxford grays, tailored in our Boston workrooms, with braided or stitched edges—one or two buttons.

Coats and Waistcoats, \$60 or \$65
Trousers, in distinctive gray stripes, \$18 or \$20

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Oil Pollution BAN ADVOCATED

Twelve Nations Invited to Help Outline Protection for Navigable Waters

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON, May 25—Because of the widespread pollution of waters due to the increasing use of oil as fuel and the resultant discharge of oily mixtures near the coasts of maritime nations, a preliminary conference of experts on oil pollution of navigable waters has been called to meet in Washington on June 8.

The President has appointed Joseph S. Frelinghuysen of New Jersey, formerly United States Senator, as head of the American delegation, the other members being Stephen Davis, solicitor of the Department of Commerce, and Dr. Arthur N. Young, economic adviser of the Department of State. Paul T. Culbertson, assistant to the economic adviser of the Department of State, will be the secretary of the American delegation.

Technical assistance will be provided by the members of the interdepartmental committee, which comprises Dr. Young, chairman; Dr. R. R. Sayre of the Bureau of Mines; Maj. G. R. Young of the War Department; Capt. G. S. Lincoln of the Navy Department; Talbot Deane of the Department of Agriculture; Dr. Lewis Radcliffe, deputy commissioner of fisheries, and W. S. Maginnis of the United States Shipping Board. The delegates will also be assisted by D. V. Stroup of the Bureau of Standards and Jay Pierrepont Moffatt, first secretary of embassy.

The problem of oil pollution is of great interest and importance to the United States because of the results including pollution of bathing beaches, harbors and shore property with consequent detriment to water and shore recreation; increased hazard and injury to the fishing industry and to wild life. The forthcoming conference is expected to prepare the way for an international agreement of the maritime nations to control oil pollution.

The following governments have been invited to attend the preliminary conference: Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain and Sweden.

Preventive Proposals
The United States Interdepartmental Committee which made an extensive study of the subject considered the following preventive measures which will be submitted for consideration by the preliminary conference:

(1) That ships be prohibited from pumping out oil or oily mixtures at sea and be required to utilize facilities in harbors for the collection and disposal of such accumulations; (2) that the discharge of oil or oily mixtures within a stated zone, or any coast be prohibited; and (3) that

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FRENCH DEBT PACT WINS HOUSE STEP

Approved by Committee in 14-to-5 Vote

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON, May 25—Ratification of the recently arranged French war debt settlement was recommended by the House Ways and Means Committee by a 14-to-5 vote. Henry T. Rainey (D.), Representative from Illinois, who led the opposition to the pact in the committee, announced that he would file a minority report.

It was stated by members of the committee, following the executive session at which the decision was reached, that a motion to postpone the subject for further examination was rejected. Opponents of ratifica-

tion moved that the matter go over for further hearings, but were defeated by a 11-to-8 count. Mr. Rainey stated that he had urged the committee to withhold action until the terms and France's capacity to pay had been further examined.

William D. Greer (R.), Representative from Iowa, chairman of the committee, announced that he would ask the steering committee to permit early consideration in the House. It has been indicated that the Administration is desirous of having the House approve the pact and then to have the Senate hold up action until the matter had received consideration by the French Parliament.

Opposition leaders in the Senate have made it known that they will undertake to have extended public hearings on the settlement before it leaves the Finance Committee. The only witness heard by the House Ways and Means Committee, was Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury.

GERMAN MOTOR COMBINE
LONDON, May 25—Advices from Berlin say that the German Motor Company and the Benz Motor Company intend to combine.

TEA MAKE MONEY ROOMS

Train now to start or manage a Tea Room. Cafeteria or Motor Inn. Our tea connection with the school operated in England. The value of our methods. Resident and correspondence courses. Send for Booklet. Ware School of Tea Room Management, 52 West 24th St., New York City.

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DICTATORSHIP IN POLAND SEEN AS INEVITABLE

This Course Is Believed to Be Plan of Provisional Government

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, May 25 (AP)—The Polish legation says that it has received a cable from Warsaw today saying that all is quiet and that Marshal Pilsudski is master of the situation.

WARSAW, May 25 (AP)—The dissolution of Parliament and a dictatorship for at least a year apparently are the chief plans of the provisional Polish Government which took office with Marshal Pilsudski's overthrow of the régime of President Wojciechowski.

A pronouncement of the Government guarantees the fair election of a president at a session of the General Assembly called for next Monday, but adds that public opinion urgently demands the dissolution of Parliament. It says that changes in the constitution are necessary, particularly with regard to empowering the president to dissolve Parliament.

"As it is impossible to pass such resolutions in the Diet constituted at present," says the pronouncement, "it is indispensable to invest the president in the interim between the two parliaments with special powers to clean up the administrative apparatus, promulgate a new electoral law, and by the same act reorganize the civil and military bodies."

Reforms to Become Operative
The reforms, it is announced, are to become operative within a year. Generally, while considered in some quarters as a trifle vague, the pronouncement is taken to indicate that the Government plans first, the election of a President next Monday; second, enactment of special emergency legislation; third, dissolution of Parliament, leaving the President to govern Poland for a year without co-operation of the Diet and Senate; and, fourth, new elections, unless it is deemed advisable to extend the President's dictatorial powers from year to year.

Advices from Poland are to the effect that the right parties there, which are anti-Pilsudski, are willing to accept a presidential candidate, even though he may not be a member of the right, in order to avoid the dissolution of the National Assembly. If Marshal Pilsudski is nominated it is stated that the opposition forces would decline to attend the National Assembly as they cannot be parties to a plan to "place a rebel in the highest office."

Need of Authentic News
The urgent desirability of imparting authentic information to the American people regarding the situation in Poland was stressed by the United States Minister, John B. Stetson Jr., in a talk with the acting Foreign Minister, General Zaleski. Mr. Stetson told the acting Foreign Minister of the Pilsudski Government that in view of the absence of an official statement as to the status of affairs in Poland, there was a resultant conflict in news going out of Warsaw.

The Associated Press learns that the Polish Foreign Office had been bombarded with protests by the Polish Minister in Washington protesting the absence of authoritative announcements which is highly disconcerting to American financial circles. One of the largest American corporations, which has been negotiating deals involving \$100,000,000, has notified its Warsaw representative to hold up the pending agreements until an authenticated official statement is forthcoming with respect to the new Government's immediate policy.

American Denies Atrocities
Helen Bridge, head of the Red Cross training school for nurses here, has denied categorically that atrocities were committed by either side during Poland's "black week." "I have heard reports from the United States," she told the Associated Press, "that give the impression that Marshal Pilsudski's occupation of Warsaw was accompanied by atrocities. This is greatly to be regretted because thereby the Americans have an erroneous impression of the Polish people, among whom I have worked for five years. It is absolutely untrue that atrocities were committed by either side. There was some sniping from windows, which always happens in such scenes, but Pilsudski's troops made short shrift of snipers, who were promptly executed when caught in the act."

Pilsudski Issues Statement
Marshal Pilsudski would like to have all the presidential candidates gather at his home before the election next month for a brotherly conference. The marshal, however, is fastidious about the character of the men who are to participate in this pre-election gathering and demands that they should serve notice to the country that if elected to the chief executive post, they will enter upon office without any strings attached. This was the burden of a personal declaration issued by Marshal Pilsudski in a statement concerning his own candidacy. The declaration, which is one of the marshal's characteristic utterances, demands of all presidential candidates an unequivocal pledge that they will make no pre-election agreement with any of the factions of the Diet, any financial corporation or group, or any other private interest.

Such a pledge, the marshal contends, would constitute a protest against the old Polish custom whereby candidates were tied by promises to the powerful aristocracy. A modern President, the marshal feels, might find himself obligated to political factions or to the "newly rich." The President of new Poland, he asserts, must represent the entire national outlook—all factions and all social classes.

WASHINGTON, May 25 (AP)—State Department officials are advising Americans not to visit Poland until conditions there, especially the transportation situation, have improved. They are doing so on the basis of official reports from Warsaw, the texts of which have not been disclosed. The situation in Poland, while chaotic, is not unimproved. The marshal's statement, where Americans are being urged to leave, although many are reported to be doing so of their own accord.

Reparation Rumors Causing Comment
By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, May 25—Both British and German official circles here are skeptical of the accuracy of the report of the German demarche to obtain immediate revision of reparation payments which appeared in the papers here today. All that can be learned is that Parker Gilbert, agent-general of reparations payments, and Montagu Norman, governor of the Bank of England, had consultations here during the week-end, and that Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, president of the German Reichsbank, may be coming to London shortly.

Though no official statement is available, it appears probable that the talks were for the purpose of clearing up details connected with the plan of payment of the German reparations and had no reference to

Work Horses of Boston Groomed for Annual Memorial Day Show

Both Drivers and Their Charges Are Looking Forward to the Great Event, Wagons Washed, Harnesses Blackened and Brass Polished

All days are coming to be better days for the work horses of Boston, and these of spring are coming to be particularly interesting ones, for each brings nearer the great day of the year for them, that of their annual parade under the auspices of the Boston Work-Horse Relief Association.

On Memorial Day these faithful friends of man march in aristocratic Commonwealth Avenue. Proudly the horses will arch their necks and pick up their feet, handsome and shining coats and well rubbed harnesses. Some of them will come away with blue ribbons and later a shield to be worn on the harness. Some medals will be awarded and there

will be ribbons and medals and 50 gold badges for drivers, also, showing that they take good care of their horses.

For 25 years the association has been holding these parades and in that time the status of the work horse has decidedly improved. The parade and other activities carried on by the association have made for more intelligent care of horses, greater sympathy for them and understanding of their needs. To enter the parade a horse must be in good condition, well rested, well groomed. He must not be dock-tailed or wearing an over-draw check. Horses who are blind, however, provided they

are otherwise in proper condition, are welcome.

Age, also, counts in favor of a horse. Color does not count, even in respect to matched pairs. Manners will be considered as showing whether a horse has been kindly treated or not. An old shabby wagon is considered as good as a new one if it is clean and not too heavy for the horse, and an old harness will need no apology provided it is clean, supple and fits well.

"The utility of the parade is measured by its beauty, for there can be no beauty in horseflesh without kindness in man," stated the president of the association, Henry C. Merwin. "We have carefully watched this business of horse owning for over 20 years and we are convinced that it simmers down to this: Good owners make good drivers and good drivers make good horses."

The association was organized in May, 1902, for the purpose of holding a parade of work horses in Boston, similar to the cart horse parades in London and Liverpool. The first parade was held on Memorial Day, 1903. The good effects of it were evident, and the parade has been repeated on Memorial Day of each year since.

The association is supported entirely by the gifts of those to whom its work appeals. Many of the gifts come from those of little means. The officers are: Henry C. Merwin, president; Joshua Atwood, Francis Peabody, vice-presidents; William B. de las Casas, secretary and treasurer; directors: Lewis A. Armistead, Miss H. G. Bird, Dr. D. L. Bolger, E. F. Colwell, Lieut. Col. John A. Egan, George W. Harrington, Dr. A. W. May, Mrs. F. J. Moors, Francis Peabody, Philip G. Peabody, Mrs. Gilman Prichard, Mrs. Bernard F. Smith, George F. Stebbins, Dr. F. J. Sullivan, Mrs. G. G. Whitney, Miss Isabel Young.

Each of the states," he said, "should have sufficient forces so that the League will be able at all times

REICH PLEADS FOR DISARMING

Count von Bernstorff Wants Disarmament Carried Out on Peace Basis

GENEVA, May 25 (AP)—Germany intervened sensationally at today's meeting of the preparatory disarmament commission, when Count von Bernstorff, former Ambassador to the United States, made sharp allusion to the fact that Germany's neighbors were not yet disarmed.

He insisted that the measures proposed by France to strengthen the League of Nations covenant, and the speedy assistance to any attacked nation, should be based not on the present excessive armaments of Europe, but on the reduced scale of armaments which everybody hoped the eventual international conference would bring to the world.

Count von Bernstorff emphasized that, although Germany is regarded "morally as a member of the League," it cannot yet have a voice in the League Council, to which M. Paul-Boncour's project for reinforcing the Covenant has been referred. Hence, the German spokesman said, he wanted to register the opinion now that future disarmament should be of such nature as to prevent any one nation possessing military strength greater than that at the disposal of the League of Nations.

"Each of the states," he said, "should have sufficient forces so that the League will be able at all times

to impose its will." Count von Bernstorff said he did not wish especially to mention Germany, but wanted to point out that several countries in Europe had already reached lower levels of armament and that, if these states were to bring effective aid to an attacked nation against a country possessing a preponderantly superior military force, it was evident that their united strength should be greater than that of any possible aggressor.

In conclusion, he stated that the French suggestion, if based upon the existing situation, could only give temporary results and would hinder a real permanent solution of the whole problem which, he declared, was universal disarmament.

The declaration made by Count von Bernstorff and the statement made by Hugh Gibson, American delegate, that the United States would not place any obstacle in certain disarmament discussions involving the League of Nations, were included in the complete report adopted by the drafting committee which will be submitted to the commission this evening.

Mr. Gibson's statement said that the American delegation was anxious to help to bring about disarmament in every way possible and that, therefore, it had no objection to discussions on obligations entered into by members of the League of Nations. Naturally the American delegation could not be bound in any way by such discussions in which it could not properly take part," Mr. Gibson said. This reservation refers particularly to proposals concerning European security and mutual assistance under the League Covenant.

BROKERS' LOANS DECREASE
NEW YORK, May 25—Loans on stocks and bonds to brokers and dealers made by 59 reporting member Federal reserve banks in New York City as of May 19 totaled \$2,408,695,000, compared with \$2,450,280,000 as of May 12.

FRENCH PRESIDENT URGES PATRIOTISM

M. Doumergue Calls on Countrymen in Franc Crisis

METZ, France, May 24 (AP)—President Doumergue, in a speech here, called upon all Frenchmen to aid in combating the exchange crisis. If their efforts should be rendered vain by further fluctuations of the franc, he said, "We would not be the only ones to suffer dangerous consequences—the whole world's economic life would be severely shaken, and the general movement of business would be greatly diminished and troubled for many years."

"Let us hope," he continued, "that well-informed persons in the big producing countries will understand that as we do. But to save ourselves and others, let us count first of all upon ourselves and upon all those admirable qualities of which we gave proof in wartime. Those qualities evoked the world's admiration, and brought the prestige and authority of our country to their pinnacle. Do not let it be believed that they have vanished and that we are incapable of reviving them before any danger other than that of war. Patriotic good will abounds in all parts of France."

He added: "There must be re-doubled initiative and effort, with patriotic acceptance of heavy sacrifices. There must more than ever be method, order, calm and peace, spontaneous aid, discipline in all activities—and finally we must have time. It will be a long drawn task. We must not forget that, in order not to become discouraged."

Five-Ton Trucks Have No Place With These Beauties



This Picture, Taken Last Year, Shows a Double Team Hitch Making Its Way Down Beacon Street.

Viking Ship Leif Ericson Leaves for Philadelphia Exhibition

Vessel Is Open Boat Designed on Lines of Early Norse Days—Has Crew of Four Men and Supplies for 100 Days

By Special Cable
BERGEN, Norway, May 25—The newly built Viking ship Leif Ericson, an open boat designed like the Oseberg, the type the hardy Norsemen employed in the year 850 to cross the Atlantic, sailed today under the command of Capt. Bernhard Folgero for the Sesqui-centennial Exposition at Philadelphia. He carries a crew of four men and provisions for 100 days. The skipper plans a lecture tour in America, if the voyage of what is said to be the smallest boat since the days of the son of Eric the Red proves successful. In 1893 Capt. Magnus Anderson and a crew of a dozen Norwegian seamen crossed

the Atlantic to Chicago in an open boat, the Viking, a copy of the Gokstad, a Viking ship dating from about the year 900.

The present ship is smaller and is equipped with mast, rudder, and oars. The original Oseberg ship seems to have been a pleasure yacht for a royal personage in the Viking age, probably the Queen found interred therein during the excavation in 1904 at Vestfold, once the center of the Yngling Kingdom. Archaeologists and ethnologists are still working to solve the mysteries of the Byzantine objects uncovered at the same time and said to represent the zenith of Scandinavian ship-building more than 1000 years ago.

BRITISH AUTHORITIES DENY BAGDAD STORY

By Special Cable
JERUSALEM, May 25—The British authorities at Bagdad deny the local report that the Ambassador, R. C. Lindsey, had agreed with Angora to hand over the villages now within Iraq to the Turks, provided the latter undertake to observe the Brussels line. The authorities also deny that Turkey will be given part of the 45, per ton allowed Iraq on petrol exports by the Turkish Petroleum Company.

Officials are silent regarding two conditions reported to be forming part of the Turco-British settlement, namely, that of Turkey being granted the most favored nation commerce treatment between Iraq and Turkey and the alleged conclusion of a Turco-Iraq security pact.

IMPORTANT CONFERENCE OPENS IN LONDON

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, May 25 (AP)—The first session of the twelfth International Parliamentary Commercial Conference opened today in the Houses of Parliament with delegates from 40 countries attending. Many subjects of interest to international trading are being discussed.

The first radiocast from the Houses of Parliament will take place tomorrow by the King's permission, when speeches of the Prince of Wales and Winston Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer at a banquet tendered to the delegates by the Government, will be sent to all British stations.

MUSSOLINI MAKES BID FOR VATICAN

Secret Arrangement Reported for New Holy Roman Empire

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, May 25—A special correspondent of the Westminster Gazette, in an article regarding the pronouncement to be made by the Pope at the Papal Consistory at Rome next month on the relations between the Vatican and the Fascist State says: "It will probably mark a new era in the history of modern Italy." The article goes on to say, "Mussolini intends to settle the 'Roman question' (the temporal power of the papacy) by giving the Pope the actual territory on the Vatican side of the Tiber."

The writer says that the Italian Premier has made a secret arrangement for a new Holy Roman Empire with a powerful personage close to the Pope. He declares that 1826 is to be Signor Mussolini's "Napoleonic year," and that the Duce's bid for the Vatican's blessing and the alleged fact of Italian officers now wearing wrist watches with a miniature map of "Imperial Italy," showing Nice and Malta as Italian possessions, are not serious but significant.

BRITISH CONSUL ATTACKED IN CHINA

PEKING, May 25 (AP)—While the British consul at Swatow was engaged in removing Communist posters from the walls of the consulate yesterday seven pickets attacked him. The consul defended himself with his cane and retired inside the compound.

Then he summoned a guard from a British gunboat and informed the Chinese foreign commissioner that the guard would remain until there was an official apology and satisfactory assurances were forthcoming. The consul was not seriously injured.

ZAGHLULISTS ARE ACQUITTED

Accused of Serious Crimes Prominent Egyptians Are Found Not Guilty

By Special Cable
CAIRO, May 25—Six Egyptians, including four prominent members of the Zaghlul party, one of whom was last week sentenced to capital punishment, were acquitted today at the Assize Court on charges of homicide and conspiracy amid scenes of wild public approval. The verdict was a surprise to the prosecution, which sought to prove that prominent Zaghlulists had incited political crimes. The evidence, however, was deemed insufficient to justify the sending of the accused to the gallows or to imprisonment.

The court decision is regarded as reflecting upon the police and prosecuting authorities, but the trial clears the Zaghlul party of the suspicions hanging over their heads for the past five years, which frequently has been used as a weapon by the political opponents of Zaghlul Pasha and his followers. The accused men have been imprisoned for more than a year, during which investigations have been carried on with the utmost rigor.

The court of justice with an English president has pronounced them not guilty, so that henceforth there will be no justification for the suspicions which have long disturbed the atmosphere of Egyptian politics. Seeing that Zaghlulists have just secured one of the most smashing victories ever won in any election here and that the political destinies of Egypt are now entirely in the hands of Pasha's hands, considerable satisfaction is felt that these long-standing suspicions, which in the past have made cordial relations between the Zaghlul government and the British authorities impossible have now been declared unfounded by the highest judicial authority.

Then he summoned a guard from a British gunboat and informed the Chinese foreign commissioner that the guard would remain until there was an official apology and satisfactory assurances were forthcoming. The consul was not seriously injured.



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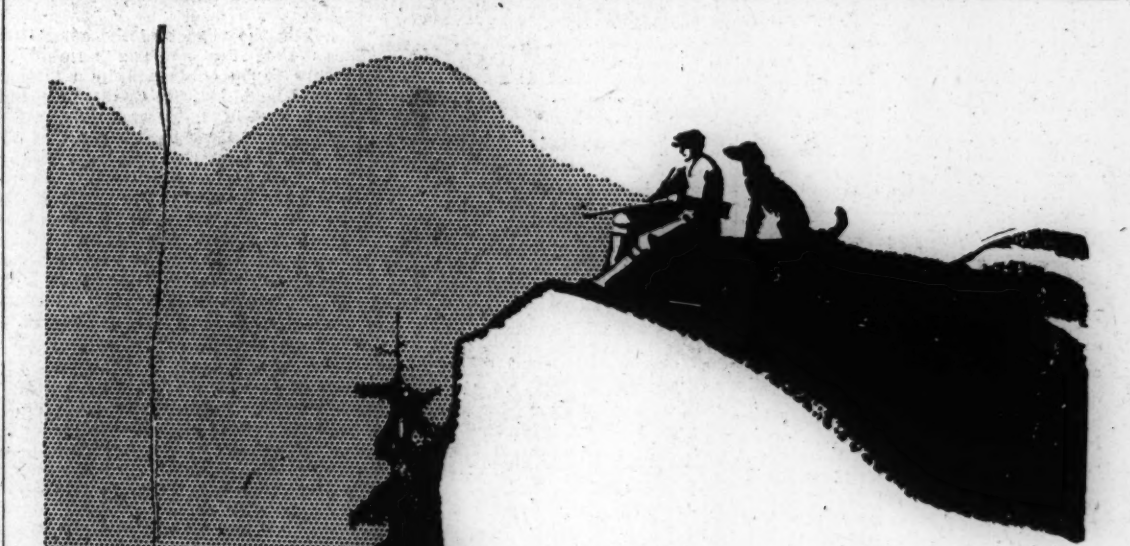
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There are also that great mountain lake called "Tahoe," the inspiring Columbia River Highway, the "Charming Land" of the Pacific Northwest, colorful Santa Catalina Island,—in fact a great new world of splendors reached through the gateways of Seattle, Spokane, Tacoma, Portland, San Francisco, Oakland, Los Angeles and San Diego. And here is the gateway to rare Hawaii, also.

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CHICAGO GREET'S 'SUGAR SPECIAL'

Vermont's Envoys of Trade Friendship Welcomed by Officials

Specials from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, May 25.—Promoting principal products of Vermont, the "Maple Sugar Special," bearing 125 prominent persons from the Green Mountain State, was received here by a committee of citizens and public officials, headed by R. C. McManus of Swift & Co.
The special train extended to Franklin S. Billings, Governor of Vermont, who with Mrs. Billings, has accompanied the group on its visits to Boston, New York City, Washington, Pittsburgh and Toledo, en route to Chicago. Upon leaving Chicago, the special will go to Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Syracuse and Albany, and thence return to Vermont.
Arriving at La Salle Street Sta-

tion ambassadors of industrial friendship were met by members of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce. The four cars containing the ex-leaders of maple sugar, marble, granite, textiles, woodwork, food stuffs and other Vermont products were then directed to the Harbor View Station, where they were viewed by large crowds.

Following a tour of Chicago's boulevards, a 60-mile stretch of wide roads and high bridges, the visitors were guests at a luncheon in the American Furniture Mart, described to them as the largest building in the world. Fred Scott, of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. presided. The remarks were endorsed by William E. Dever, Mayor, and William R. Dawes, president of the Chicago Association of Commerce. The domestic and foreign committee members were then hosted to the group on its stay here.

The tour of the east and the middle west is being made under auspices of the Vermont State Chamber of Commerce and the Vermont State Press Association.

This is the second expedition of visiting merchants to come to Chicago, from New England by special train this month.

In the cars are presented exhibits of outstanding products that can be transported, and photographic displays of many industries. Those in charge were liberally supplied with pamphlets, samples and other advertising matter, which they supplied to all visitors. Many merchants visited the cars.

Representatives of the Chicago Association of Commerce pronounced the project a successful better-business boosting plan.

HIT

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WJR, Detroit, Mich. (517 Meters)
7 p. m.—Glover Watson old time dance orchestra. 8—Tom Bartel's boys, "Ad and Art." 9—Joan Goldkette's orchestra, under the direction of Owen Bartlett; soloists.

WREO, Lansing, Mich. (886 Meters)
8 p. m.—Dinner concert from studio by the "Serenaders" and "Ensemble," miscellaneous bulletins. 8:15—Reo band, Carl Hall Dewey, conductor; special musical features; vocal and instrumental solo.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME
WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn.
 (417 Meters)
 6 p. m.—New York program: Eureka's: Twins; Hour of Music. 8—Minstrels. 9 —Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce Glee Club. 10—Weather report, closing grain markets and baseball scores. 10:05 —"Outdoors in Minnesota," Izaak Walton League.

WMBB, Chicago, Ill. (250 Meters)
 6 p. m.—Tranon Ensemble, Genevieve Bussing Burnham, in program of operatic music.
 8—Tranon Orchestra, Dell Lampe; Woodlawn Theater Orchestra, Armin F. Hand; Tranon Ensemble, Oxford Girls; Joe Warner, Bob Bennett, Nora Noraine, Lou Sievers, in popular program.

WHT, Chicago, Ill. (400 Meters)
 8 to 12 p. m.—Collyer's sport results; dinner; dancing; music by the Carrys; Kitchen Kleaser Entertainers; Loftis Diamond Quartet; studio features; Cinderella Café Orchestra; Half-hour of

dance music: "Fat" and "Barnes and Al" by the Chicago House of Blues, with weather reports; Your Hour Chicago.

WEBB, Chicago, Ill. (370 Meters)
6:51 p. m.—Orlisle Orchestra. Dinner music. 7:00 p. m.—Cook County. Kathryn Forbes, soprano. Musical Bits. News flashes. Orlisle Orchestra. Dance music. 8:00 p. m.—Cook County. Fred Dorman. Harmony Singers. Cook Sisters, songs.

WENB, Chicago, Ill. (360 Meters)
5:45 p. m.—Dally dinner concert. Rauland-Lyric Trio. Vocal. Arthur Dunas, popular program. Moody Bible Institute.

WLS, Chicago, Ill. (345 Meters)
5:45 p. m.—Maurie Sherman's Orchestra. 6—Lullaby Time, Dornas and Elsie. 6:30—The House of Blues. 7—Poetry of Chicago, readings from contemporary poets, poems of Amy Lowell. 8:30—

Voice of the Listener. 6:55—Golf Lesson, Amber Andrews. 7—Popular music. **WJJD, Mooseheart, Ill. (303 Meters)**
 4:30 p. m.—Dinner concert, Jack Nelson. Howard L. Peterson playing the Geneva organ. Palmer House Symphony Players. Compton's "I See by the Newspapers" Man. Palmer House Orchestra. Mooseheart Studio. Music by children of all ages; solos, bands. 9—Palmer House Victorians. Rushmore Ensemble Singers. 11:30—"Settin' Up Hour.

6 to 9 p. m.—Message from the Civic Pride Association of America, "The Value of Garden Beauty." Talk on Aeronautics under the auspices of the U. S. Air Service, McCook Field, Dayton, Ohio, to be given from the plane and through the WLW station. "Aerial Defense," by Major Milling. "Piano Memories" by the Piano Request Lady.

Mary Louise Woseczek. "Trade Marks, Trade Names, Inventions and Patents," talk by Leo T. Parker. The Burnt Corkers in their old-time review, presenting the Musicone Male Quartet. Concert by Symphony Orchestra, William Stoess, director.

WKRC, Cincinnati, O. (422 Meters)

10 p. m.—Organ recital, Eugene Perazzo. 11—Popular song features. 11:15—Doc Howard's WKRC broadcast.

WHAS, Louisville, Ky. (400 Meters)

7:30 to 9 p. m.—Concert by Eddie Rosson and his orchestra of Jeffersonville, Ind.; Eddie Rosson, manager, director and drums; thrift talk delivered by Prof. Charles J. Kennerly of the Louis-

ville Male High School; official central standard time announced.

WSB, Atlanta, Ga. (428 Meters)
8 p. m.—De Luxe Concert. 10:45—Entertainment.

KSD, St. Louis, Mo. (545 Meters)
6 p. m.—Eurekas, direct from New

WDAF, Kansas City, Mo. (300 Meters)
 6 p. m.—Address, Miss Nell Sned,
 women's editor of the Star; marketgram
 and weather report; the Tell-Me-a-Story
 Lady; Billy Adair's Orchestra. 11:45—
 Ted Weems's Orchestra; Billy Adair's
 Orchestra; Johnnie Campbell's Orchestra.

UNITARIANS LAY CORNER STONE OF DENOMINATIONAL BUILDING

Delegates From All Parts of United States and Canada, Attending Association, Celebrate 101st Anniversary—Officers Chosen

Between morning and afternoon meetings today of the 101st Unitarian Anniversary celebration, the corner stone of the new Unitarian building adjoining the State House grounds on Beacon Street was laid. The ceremonies were very simple, and attended by a large number of delegates from all parts of the United States and Canada.

The Rev. Dr. Samuel A. Eliot, president of the American Unitarian Association for the last 25 years, laid the stone, first placing in it a copper box in which reports and yearbooks of denominational agencies, together with other denominational documents were sealed. The box carries the inscription, "To the glory of God and the welfare of mankind."

The association will share the building with other denominational agencies, the Women's Alliance, the Young People's Religious Union, the Beacon Press and The Christian Register. The other organizations of the church, the Unitarian Laymen's League, maintains its headquarters with a cafeteria and club facilities in Unity House, 7 Park Square.

In Defense of Prohibition

The Rev. F. Ernest Johnson, executive secretary of the department of research and education of the Federal Council of Churches, in addressing the annual meeting of the Unitarian Temperance Society, said in part:

"The purpose of the Eighteenth Amendment is perfectly clear. It was intended to destroy the traffic in beverage alcohol. Any definition of the word 'intoxicating,' whether by Congress or by the states, that would satisfy the protesting palates so well represented in the public opinion would be a plain subversion of the purpose of the Constitution. Morally speaking, I should rather see the Eighteenth Amendment repealed than to see it nullified and its enforcement go by default through moral cowardice or political intrigue."

"But, quite aside from the moral aspect of the matter, considerations of practical expediency make any proposal to 'liberalize' the law highly questionable. It seems to be generally agreed that the most marked improvement that has come about through prohibition is in the lives of the working people whose beer-drinking habit has now been broken. Beer accounted for more than 80 per cent of pre-prohibition drinking. Let us think carefully before we forbid by legislation the sale of beer."

GARDENERS TO VIEW CHESTNUT HILL SHOW

Public Invited to Two-Day Free Exhibition

This evening members of the Chestnut Hill Garden Club will go to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Louis K. Liggett, 181 Hammond Street, Chestnut Hill, for the private view of the club's annual spring flower show. This private showing precedes the two-day exhibition, open free to the public, beginning tomorrow.

As is customary it will be an outdoor exhibition, comprising spacious lawns and proximity to natural rock-garden beauty. Provision is made for arrangements of formal and informal table decoration as well as for the more regularized exhibits of massed cut flowers. Exhibitors endeavor to achieve the varied adaptabilities of plants amusingly mushroomed over by huge, brightly-striped umbrellas, and shining white canvas marquees with fittings arranged to show to best advantage groupings of seasonal flowers.

Mrs. Liggett, whose gardens annually yield many interesting showings for exhibits of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, is showing an especial collection of rose-colored carnations upon which she has expended much individual time and which have happily reached their full perfection coincidentally with the date of the show.

Choice flowers and plants from many of the notable conservatories of Chestnut Hill and Brookline will be shown in the three marquees and some special groupings from famous collections on the North Shore, curiosities of horticulture and famous rarities, will probably make their appearance.

The committee in charge is headed by Mr. and Mrs. Liggett and includes Mrs. A. T. Bradley, Mrs. James D. Colt, Mrs. William Ellery, Mrs. H. W. Harris, Mrs. C. S. Houghton, Ernest B. Dane and George F. Dike. A committee of invitation is expected for tomorrow and Thursday to those who can visit the exhibit, which is, in itself, not only genuinely pleasurable, but representative as showing what such clubs, actively engaged in broadening the instructive and constructive program, are accomplishing.

STREET WIDENING BILL FOR HYDE PARK SIGNED

Mayor Nichols signed today the legislative act which empowers the city of Boston to expend \$200,000 in the widening and resurfacing of River Street in Hyde Park. He said that he will sign the act providing for the expenditure of some \$450,000 for widening to 60 feet Ashland Street in West Roxbury from Wilmet Street to Randolph Road.

"I do not expect to authorize work to begin on either of these improvements this year," said the Mayor. "The city has a large financial problem to work out this year and as these bills provide for the city's paying no less than 10 per cent of the total cost out of the taxes, I hesitate to order the expenditure to start now. The law, however, requires that the city shortly after its passage and to make them effective I have signed one and will sign the other."

greatest single social gain that the prohibition regime has brought. Meetings of the Unitarian Association occupied the major part of today's program, the allied organizations suspending their meetings until later in the week and co-operating in the work of the larger body. Extension of missionary activity to foreign lands was discussed following the presentation of the report of a commission appointed to study the situation. Their recommendations had to do chiefly with work in American colonial territory and in Central and South America.

Report of Ballot Committee

The committee on ballots reported the election of Charles H. Patterson of New Orleans as regional vice-president, and the re-election of the following: Prof. James A. Tutts of Exeter, N. H.; Mrs. W. Scott Fitts of Boston; Judge Frank H. Hiseock of Worcester; Arthur H. Spence of Andover; College, Yellow Springs, O.; Charles A. Lory of Fort Collins, Colo.; Prof. Edward T. Williams of Berkeley, Calif.; and Murray E. Williams of Montreal.

For a term of three years these directors were named: Mrs. Oscar C. Gallagher of Brookline, president of the Alliance of Unitarian Women, and Dr. Frederick R. Griffin of Philadelphia, president of the Unitarian Ministerial Union, re-elected; E. A. Baldwin of Schenectady, Lawrence Bullard of Windsor, Vt., W. B. Hardy of Lincoln, Neb., and Dr. Harold E. B. Spelght of King's Chapel, Boston.

Dr. John H. Lathrop of Brooklyn was elected a director for one year to represent "all societies and agencies of primary interest to the association or its constituent members, which are dedicated to the social expression of religion." Dr. Samuel B. Chapin, chancellor of the University of Buffalo, was re-elected to represent "all schools, colleges, and other educational agencies of primary interest to the association or its constituent members."

The Rev. James C. Duncanson of Clinton, Mass., nominated by the Ministerial Union for a second term of one year, was re-elected, as were Isaac Sprague of Wellesley Hills, nominated by the Unitarian Laymen's League, and John E. Nash, nominated by the alliance. Edward C. Corlies, administrative vice-president, Parker E. Maresca, secretary and Henry H. Fuller, treasurer.

THEATERS

Raquel Meller

Moods were in order last evening at the Colonial. First there was the eager stir of expectancy in an audience drawn by the uncommon sight of Raquel Meller, who was to visit to the city at her hitherto unheard of prices for theater seats in Boston. All this preliminary exploitation, possibly, was unfair to Señora Meller, in that she has not appeared under such unusual conditions in Europe, where when she has been seen, she has been seen essentially a musical hall entertainer.

It is to be doubted if the talents of Ruth Draper, Elsie Janis and Norah Barry, combined in a single performer, could have quite satisfied the vague expectation that the artist of the evening would make a new interest in her work as a singer. In fact, she is such an artist probably few persons would attempt to maintain; one may even infer from certain traits of her personality, as reflected in her work last evening, that she would make no such comparative claims. Rather can one fancy her saying, "I am what I am. If you like me, very well. If not, what can be done about it?"

Thus Raquel Meller faced a challenge when she came on the stage last evening in the voluminous laces in the incident called "Grandmother's Dress." True to herself, she made no overtures to whet the onlookers' interest. She did not strive to make the audience like her, she was the way of Elsie Janis, Harry Lauder, Al Jolson and Norah Barry, but waited for the audience to like her. A daring attitude, indeed, but one that is justified by "I am what I am," if, indeed, that is the Señora's philosophy.

It became clear at once that Señora Meller has a volatile imagination. In the first, and every number following, she established the mood of her songs in the wings, and held that mood until the end. Her exits, indeed, are admirable, in accentuating the character of the incident and in giving a hint of continuity, as if the personage's existence did not end with her disappearance. Just so, the character lives before the audience sees her.

Evident, too, was her cleverness, her intelligent resourcefulness, her calculating skill, her suppleness of body and arms. No "arm dancer" can do more with her hands than Raquel Meller. Her line is always flowing and floating, and that she has a sense of weight in her gestures. She does not make the mistake of being more Spanish than the Spanish—that would be contrary to her way of being herself, and keeping clearly within her known range of expression. Thus she gives merely the delicate emphasis necessary to carry in the theater to her play of the mantilla, to her coy or disdainful winks, and to the coquettish and insolent glances of her gamin numbers as "Naughty Clippiano."

It was in this last named number that she touched a high note in the Spanish equivalent of the Negro strut. Her dancing, for it was a sort of individualistic as well as nationalistic dance, ran to a sort of drumming, accompaniment, a sort of vamped tune to be kept up until she chose to proceed from miming to song. In these passages she had the adroit assistance of Victor Baraville's leadership of the capable small orchestra. These passages, too, entered into a number of

her characterizations, and always she exemplified her sensitiveness to the audience's attention. She understands just how long to "make 'em wait"—until they are on the verge of impatience. Perfect is her sense of timing—accurate and sustained are her rhythms.

She understands, too, how to "make 'em laugh"—by flattering the audience's intelligence ever so slightly. But does she "give 'em a thrill" or "make 'em weep" to complete the quartet of four great effects in the theater? Well, there was a thrill in her first peep around the edge of her mantilla; but were tears shed when she bowed, stricken with religious awe, to the stage at the end of a "Procession," or when as the treader's wife she ran out to meet the group that were bringing him maimed from the arena? Rather, one conjectures, the audience's grief remained in the abstract, a matter of conscious appreciation of an artist's skill.

Here we get into an ancient by-way of dispute between the classicists and the romanticists, as the terms are often used in France and Spain, and the question whether Raquel Meller's way is better than the way that would set the house to sniffling need not be answered in this place. She would answer, presumably, and rightly, "It is my way."

It is a public misfortune that legislation for the additional water supply of Boston and the Metropolitan District is not moving toward the solution which nearly everyone admits is best and cheapest for all concerned. The lack of correspondence between the sentiment and the melodies, there was a curious high-pitched and edgy monotony in her way of singing many of the numbers.

Besides the mood of her songs she seemed to have a mood of her own. A somewhat holding back of herself as distinguished from her professional expression. One is never conscious that she is wearing her heart on her sleeve—that is not the way of her school of acting. Should the artist be expected to give himself away? It will be felt that he will about it. If not, he will give a representation of himself. Coquettish and Irving had a long dispute on that question, and each finished, convinced that he was right. It is a personal question after all, a matter of settled mood.

B. F. Keith's Uncommon beauty and extravagance of the costumes and scenery are displayed at B. F. Keith's this week. Al Striker, contortionist, opens the bill with several unusual stunts. He is followed by Irene Rubini and Terese Rosa, who sing several catchy songs, and play the violin and accordion. DuPonts offers some clever comedy juggling, and the act is neatly prolonged by a chorus of eight girls. Lydia Barry, lyrical recitator, follows in songs. Hecker and Delmar next present their fifth annual revue, "The Dance Club" being ably assisted by the same chorus of girls. The individual dance numbers showed unusual ability, and the work of the chorus was above par.

Described as "America's Premier Piano Quartet," Jerry and the Baby Grands, stopped the show last night. These four pianists form easily the best act that has appeared at Keith's in many a week. The setting is Colonial and the costumes are handsome. They were assisted by the chorus, previously mentioned. Their introduction of several old time songs was most unique, and artistic. Art Frand & Harriet Towne, in "The Hick and the Chick" created many good laughs, and the Youngers offer an artistic posing act.

Metropolitan Theater

Douglas MacLean in "That's My Baby," his latest Paramount farce, is this week's offering at the Metropolitan Theater as a feature picture. The star has a large following, and they will like his new story for its sustained humor and pleasant sentiment, garnished with much lively action in the way of airplane and auto chases. Margaret Morris plays the feminine lead agreeably. John Murray Anderson has outdone himself in his lovely comedy spectacle, "The Graduate." There are short news, comedy and scenic reels, and varied musical entertainment, besides selections by the exemplary orchestra and the organ.

Boston Stage Notes

For a second week the bright new farce, "The Orster," is being acted by the resident company at the Copely Theater. "The Big Parade" was romance, at the Majestic, and Douglas Fairbanks in "The Black Pirate" at the Tremont continue their Boston engagements. Bartley Campbell's drama, "Siberia," is presented in screen form at the Keith-Albee Boston Theater this week. The story is laid in old Russia. Alma Rubens, Edmund Lowe and Lou Tellegen are featured in the cast. Another screen feature is the new Hal Roach comedy, called "Doherty (Son of Burro)." The vaudeville bill is headed by Gus Edwards' "Juvenile Frolic," the latest Edwards song and dance production.

TEXTILE SCHOOL TO HOLD EXERCISES

FALL RIVER, Mass., May 24 (Special)—Dr. William C. Crawford, director of the Boston Trade School, will be the speaker at the graduation exercises of the Bradford Durfee Textile School, the evening of May 28. Russell T. Fisher, secretary of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, will award the association's medal which is given annually to the member of the highest standing.

Diplomas will be given to 16 day students and 24 evening students. Certificates for having completed lines of study closely related to their mill occupations will be awarded to 14 day students and 234 evening students.

REY HEADQUARTERS TO OPEN

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 25 (Special)—The Rev. H. S. Pomeroy, recently elected head of the central western district of the State Anti-Saloon League, will establish headquarters at 112 Princeton Street here next week he said yesterday.

WATER SUPPLY PLAN PROTESTED

Engineer Freeman Sees Public Misfortune in Turn the Issue Is Taking

John R. Freeman, the distinguished engineer who was engaged by the city of Boston to represent its interests in the question, today addressed a letter to every member of the Legislature on the Boston and Worcester water supply issue, in which he objected to the sale of the Quinapoxet River to Worcester and advocated saving a storage basin on the Ware River at Long Meadow Brook.

Mr. Freeman's views constitute the Freeman plan, which was rejected in the Senate and in committee, but still has many strong partisans. Final action in the House on the water question is expected at least by tomorrow, and unless the unexpected results, it is believed that the plan which passed the Senate last week will be approved by the House.

Public Misfortune

"It is a public misfortune that legislation for the additional water supply of Boston and the Metropolitan District is not moving toward the solution which nearly everyone admits is best and cheapest for all concerned. The lack of correspondence between the sentiment and the melodies, there was a curious high-pitched and edgy monotony in her way of singing many of the numbers."

Besides the mood of her songs she seemed to have a mood of her own. A somewhat holding back of herself as distinguished from her professional expression. One is never conscious that she is wearing her heart on her sleeve—that is not the way of her school of acting. Should the artist be expected to give himself away? It will be felt that he will about it. If not, he will give a representation of himself. Coquettish and Irving had a long dispute on that question, and each finished, convinced that he was right. It is a personal question after all, a matter of settled mood.

"I believe the legislators interested are big enough men to now wipe up the slate and start afresh, and with a view only to the best interests of all concerned. From the point of view of engineering and finance, and after many years of experience in such matters, this case on its merits looks to me so simple that a committee of five, say, three engineers and two laymen, sitting around a small table should be able to arrange the whole matter in the best possible way within two or three hours, and start things in the right direction for the next six years."

Mr. Worcester would pay to the district say two-thirds or one-half of the total Quinapoxet capital cost, as Worcester's contribution to the capital cost of Long Meadow, including damages and the Worcester tunnel, it would bring by saving \$1,000,000. Worcester would probably be able to pay rates for all its needs from Long Meadow a sum no greater than the annual cost of pumping from Quinapoxet of 5,000,000 gallons daily plus the cost of Quinapoxet's sanitary supervision and maintenance (or not enough greater to be impracticable).

Get Better Water

"Worcester should get better water from Long Meadow by reason of longer bleaching and storage in the larger reservoir, and would have a supply by gravity of excellent water all of elevation for its high service and probably be able to take care of all growth for the next 50 years."

"On the other hand, the district would start out with a capital expenditure of \$4,000,000 to \$5,000,000 less, would get plenty of water for the growth of the next 10 years, and meantime be able to take care of the opportunity for emergency supplies, by chlorinated Coughnut and chlorinated water from the South Sudbury, and by a brief, somewhat expensive and intensive campaign of water conservation, when and if the emergency came along."

Worcester's rights for ultimately becoming sole proprietor of Long Meadow should be safeguarded by a provision in the bill that as soon as the Metropolitan district has secured a supply from the Swift River reservoir the city of Worcester should then have the option to take over all these Long Meadow works, subject only to release of from 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 gallons daily contribution to Ware River process water, by reimbursement of the district of the remaining cost of the actual construction cost found after deducting Worcester's preliminary contribution to capital cost."

STUDENT COUNCIL CHANGES ARE MADE

Yale Body Reorganized to Meet Recent Criticisms

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 25 (AP)—Reorganization of the Yale student council to effect more adequate enforcement of the honor system in Yale College was announced here yesterday. The council has now become a two-member body, with two additional sophomores and one junior in place of the three members formerly elected by the council itself.

It was said that the work of the student council had formerly been "viewed with indifference which made many of the results of its efforts ineffective. With a recent agitation to abolish the honor system, a reform movement set in that has made the council a more active body."

In the past the council included three sophomores, five juniors and five seniors, the chairman of the Yale News and three members elected by this group. The changes give the lower classes additional representation and are expected to facilitate enforcement of the system among the students of those classes.

MAN'S FAMILY SAVES HIM FROM PRISON

"If it were not for your eight children, I would not suspend this sentence," said Judge Riley in Malden district court in sentencing William T. Clark, automobile painter of Medford, for driving after his license had been revoked. As the case stands now, if you put your hands on the wheel of an automobile, you automatically go to jail. The sentence was 10 days in the house of correction, but it was suspended for three months.

SMITH JUNIOR HONORED

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., May 25 (Special)—Theresa Molloy of Swampscott, a Junior at Smith College, was elected secretary of the Intercollegiate Community Service Association at the recent meeting of that body in New York. The association consists of one elector each from 18 of the larger women's colleges of the East. It acts as a clearing house to which the various organizations for social work may apply when in need of help, and through it college girls who are interested in that work secure positions.

of Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, in the disposition of the case. Mr. Goodwin was unable to attend the court proceedings, but sent a letter which was read into the records of the case. In it he sketched Mr. Clark's record as a motorist which includes one arrest for driving while intoxicated after which his license was revoked, and two arrests for driving without a license since that revocation. Mr. Goodwin concluded his letter by outlining the law in the case, and said: "Now that I have called this law to your attention I would assume that you will follow the mandate of the Legislature."

MR. DAWES TO COME ON 'THE MINUTE MAN'

Vice-President Makes Plans for His Visit to Salem

WASHINGTON, D.C., May 25 (Special)—When Vice-President Dawes leaves Chicago for New England on July 5 to participate in the Salem centenary celebration he will take "The Minute Man," the new crack train of the Boston & Maine Railroad, retracing in part the route followed by Rufus Dawes, his ancestor of Revolutionary days, who paralleled the more famous ride of Paul Revere.

The Vice-President has made final arrangements for his visit with Gerrit Port, vice-president of the Boston & Maine. Leaving Chicago on "The Minute Man" at 5:30 p.m. on July 5 the Vice-President will arrive at the Northampton Hotel at 7:25 the next evening and will be the guest over night of Daniel G. Wing, chairman of the board of the First National Bank of Boston, with whom he was associated as a banker in Lincoln, Neb., some years ago. He will go to Salem on Wednesday, July 7.

The Vice-President indicated that he may spend a few days at some New England summer resort after the exercises. "The Minute Man" organizations of Concord and Acton, who are perpetuating the "embattled farmers" of a century and a half ago, are expected to turn out for a demonstration to the Vice-President as "The Minute Man" train passes through the historic countryside.

TEACHERS' COURSES TO START IN JULY

Boston One of 16 Centers for Extension Classes

Boston is one of 16 centers in which courses for teachers will be held under auspices of state university extension, during the month of July.

Worcester, Springfield, Attleboro, Brockton, Fall River, Gloucester, Lawrence, Lowell, Lynn, New Bedford, Pittsfield, Plymouth, Quincy, Salem and Taunton are the other places. Last year in 11 cities nearly 1500 teachers enrolled in similar courses.

Among the instructors engaged for the work are: Dr. W. W. Hamilton, professor of education, Washington State College; Robert B. Masterson, examiner of teachers, Boston School Department; Dr. Charles Russell, principal, Westfield State Normal School; Charles R. Rounds, director of English instruction, Elizabeth, N. J.; Dr. A. A. Roback, of Harvard and the Institute of Technology; Prof. Robert E. Rogers, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Dr. Edwin A. Shaw, Harvard Graduate School of Education, and Milton Whitlier, formerly instructor at Columbia and Boston Universities.

Classes will meet once a week with two sessions each day, one in the morning and the other in the evening. All attendance will begin sessions during the week of July 4.

CODMAN SQUARE ASKS NEW LIGHTING SYSTEM

With Robert G. Wilson, member of the Boston City Council, a deputization of citizens of the Codman Square Improvement Association of Dorchester, asked Mayor Nichols today to authorize an appropriation for the installation of a modern lighting system in the area.

The Mayor told them frankly that at present the city is carrying a large financial burden to which he hesitates to make any addition. Nevertheless he promised to consider carefully their request.

NEW ORCHESTRAL SERIES PLANNED

A new series of popular orchestral concerts is projected for next season, with Ethel Leginska as conductor and an organization of 100 players, to be known as the Boston Philharmonic Orchestra. It is proposed to remodel Mechanics Building for the series, and to offer more than 1000 seats at 50 cents, with admission 25 cents. Performances would be given on Sunday afternoons. To make this movement possible subscriptions are now being sought.

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE MEETING

Relation of vocational guidance to the school curriculum is to be discussed at a joint meeting of the New England Vocational Guidance Association and the Vocational Council of the City of Boston, to be held at school headquarters, 15 Beacon Street, on Wednesday, June 2, at 4:15 p.m. The discussion will be opened by Dr. John M. Brewer, director of the bureau of vocational guidance at Harvard University. Reports will be received from counselors and trustees of the New England Association will be elected.

SMITH JUNIOR HONORED

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RAILROAD'S LAND CLAIM OPPOSED

Forest Service Makes Counter Charge Against Northern Pacific Grant

Special from Monitor Bureau WASHINGTON, May 25—Classification of the land grant of the Northern Pacific Railway Company in Idaho from 1885 to 1887 was described by A. A. Crane of Seattle, Wash., a member of the classifying commission, as "one of the biggest steals ever made against the Government."

Mr. Crane, the only known surviving commissioner of the group that made the Idaho classification from 1885 to 1887, gave this testimony to the joint congressional Land Grant Investigating Committee which is conducting an inquiry into land grant patents allowed the Northern Pacific Railroad. The witness was brought to Washington by the United States Forest Service.

Forestry Bureau Responsible

The forestry bureau was responsible for the investigation. It demanded an examination of land grant classifications as a move to counter a request of the railroad for 4,000,000 acres of western lands, claimed under the act of 1864. Three million acres of the claimed acreage was located in national forest reserves that the Government has carefully guarded and nurtured for years. The Forest Service was aroused and appealed to Congress. A resolution was enacted which halted the making of any additional land grant patents and at the same time ordered a thorough inquiry into the operation of the land grant classification.

D. F. McGowan, attorney for the bureau, who is conducting the prosecution for the congressional committee, declared that the resolution was the first measure in behalf of the Government that had been approved in land grant legislation since the policy of giving land to railroads was instituted.

"The Northern Pacific has had 17 remedial acts passed in its behalf since the original Act of 1864," Mr. McGowan declared, "to all it is a series of extensions of time and other aid in meeting its obligations to the Government. Until Congress ordered this inquiry and directed that the awarding of patents by the Department of the Interior be halted until it had examined the subject, the Government had never had any favor extended to it."

Grant of 40,000,000 Acres

"The Act of 1864 granted the Northern Pacific approximately 40,000,000 acres of land as a Government subsidy to aid in the construction of the transcontinental line. The carrier claims 4,000,000 acres are still due."

"The Forest Service, through witnesses who participated in the making of classifications in the frontier days of the west, is proposing to demonstrate that the railroad, by a system of controlled classifications, passed up worthless land as valuable timber and farm acreage. The Act of 1864 specified that the railroad could not claim mineral lands."

"We paid little attention to the mineral content of the land," Mr. Crane informed the committee. "Agricultural value was the real basis of classification. Timber lands generally were classified as non-mineral while land that was not fit for anything else was classified as mineral."

"I said it was a steal, a legal steal," Mr. Crane explained. "I think the Northern Pacific was within its rights, but it was eventually a legal steal."

CALIFORNIA ACTS ON TRADE UNITY

Development Association Hopes to Co-ordinate State Industry

SAN FRANCISCO, May 17 (Staff Correspondence)—The upbuilding of a united California was the basis of a two-day discussion by industrial leaders comprising the five regional advisory councils of the California Development Association, every county in the state being represented.

The association functions as a state chamber of commerce. Committees reporting the industrial and commercial growth of California indicated the continued prosperity of each section of the State with a view to perfecting the State-wide program of co-operation toward which the association is working. Agriculture, conservation, industry, and economic research were the subjects discussed following the morning reports.

Industrial reports show an increase in pay rolls in California of from 25 to 35 per cent during the past two years. In that period more than 300 leading representatives of the steel, mineral and cotton industries of the State have been organized, marking the first time in the history of California that these groups have been co-ordinated.

In furtherance thereof, the association will appoint a co-ordination committee of 10 members, five from the north and five from the south of the State, four as representatives of the steel industry, to establish more favorable relations between producers and the large buyers of iron and steel products in California. A thorough study of the possibilities of the development of cotton textile manufacture in California is ordered.

Co-ordination of the building industry in the establishment of a uniform code, and a request that California architects, engineers and contractors be sought to support American industry consistent on a basis of service, quality and price was urged by the industrial committees. The mining program, presented by the Sacramento Valley interests, includes recommendations that a state department of mineral resources be established, mineral development in the national forests, investigation of mine taxation and

resumption of hydraulic mining where it can be conducted without damage to other interests. Southern California brought a story of a new industry, the manufacture of cotton and silk. The San Diego County Silk Company operating a 320-acre tract of mulberry trees is said to represent the first commercial unit of its kind in the United States in the development of the raw silk industry. At present only one raw silk plant is in operation west of the Mississippi, it is said. That is located at Hermosa Beach, having been established about two years ago. This plant is now running to full capacity and has recently arranged to double its equipment to meet the demands of the Los Angeles market.

WISCONSIN TO TEST MODIFICATION MOVE

MADISON, Wis., May 12 (Special Correspondence)—It remains for the Supreme Court of Wisconsin to decide whether voters are to be called upon to register their opinion, at next November's general elections, on modification of the Volstead Act to legalize 2.75 per cent beer.

The court has consented to rule on the question. It has granted permission to S. A. Fulton, a resident of a Milwaukee suburb, to bring an original suit for an injunction to restrain Fred R. Simmerman, Secretary of State, from placing the question on November ballot. The case has been placed on the September calendar and a decision is expected by October.

"MEDICINAL BEER" SALE IS BARRED IN TEXAS

AUSTIN, Tex., May 17 (Special Correspondence)—Any doubt that may have existed as to the legality of the sale of so-called "medicinal beer" in Texas was removed by an opinion given the comptroller, S. H. Terrell, by the Attorney-General's department. Recently a bottle of malt extract manufactured in Milwaukee was submitted for Mr. Terrell's decision as to whether it could be sold as medicine in Texas, or whether such sale would come under the laws prohibiting sale of intoxicating liquors. The opinion states that the preparation "must be classed as an intoxicating liquor."

WILD-FLOWER PICKING

VICTORIA, B. C., May 20 (Special Correspondence)—Children all over British Columbia will be taught how to pick wild flowers through a movement started by the women's institutes of the province. These organizations covering all parts of the province, will seek to prevent the destruction of wild flowers through ruthless picking and the damaging of bulbs. All women who belong to the institutes will teach their children to preserve the flowers of the country while a campaign of education also will be carried on among grown-up people.

HEAVY SILK CARGOES

VICTORIA, B. C., May 20 (Special Correspondence)—Shippers of silk to America from Japan are becoming large again. Some of the heaviest silk cargoes imported for years have reached this port on ships arriving from Yokohama and Kobe in the last few days. Silk exports out of these two ports in the last month amounted to 30,263 bales, and the total value of silk cargoes carried by trans-Pacific liners in that period is estimated at nearly \$40,000,000.

VANCOUVER'S WATER SUPPLY

VANCOUVER, B. C., May 20 (Special Correspondence)—Construction work at Loch Loman now being undertaken by the Vancouver water district board will add 600,000 gallons to Vancouver's water supply. This large additional supply is being secured

Dr. Eliot Believes Dry Law Beneficial and Enforceable

Also Sees Era of Struggling Between Capital and Labor Drawing to a Close

Believing prohibition to be beneficial and that it can be enforced, Dr. Charles F. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard, in the first interview he has given to the press in many years, sends a special message to the young people of America.

A potent thought which Dr. Eliot expressed to John B. Kennedy in the current issue of Collier's Weekly is that he sees the passing of the struggle between capital and labor and their unions and in their stead will come the common sense of arbitration without organized moral or physical force. America, he adds, must become a partner, not a patron, of all the world.

"If I had the opportunity to say a final word to all the young people of America," he says, "it would be this: 'Don't think too much about yourself. When all you can think of is yourself, you're in a bad way.'"

"It may be advisable to amend the Volstead law slightly to permit the manufacture and sale of light beer; but beyond that it would be dangerous to go."

Alcohol a Major Evil
"We have in alcoholism a major evil which must be fought. Although I drank stimulants moderately—beer and wine—until I was past 80, becoming teetotal at the time of the war and remaining so ever since—I see distinct advantages for our country in prohibition. It can be harshly enforced, and I think it can."

"When we had local option in the State of Massachusetts in the old liquor days, there was the same sort of surreptitious drinking that now prevails. Women would carry on their persons and in their hip flasks were as general in dry territory as they are now."

"On the surface there appears to be a new social hypocrisy on the part of the outwardly dry who are privately wet. But an untruthful thirst is no less efficient a graverdigger than uncontrolled appetite, and the quality of illicit liquor combined with the energy of its consumption can be depended upon to remove industrial drinkers from the sphere of social problems."

"New generations will find that they can get along without liquor, even though many of the young are now drinkers who might not have been otherwise. The number is balanced by those who do not drink but who would drink if liquor were legal and cheap. When the discovery is made by young Americans that drink is neither desirable nor useful, prohibition will be truly effective because then it will be an accepted and not a controversial fact."

"Too much has been written and talked about the willfulness and wildness of young Americans. I have seen children in the streets and women during four generations. The manners of your youth today are queer, but your morals are no worse than those of their predecessors."

Capital and Labor
"Our high standard of living, with its impulse to continuous pleasure-seeking, carries a penalty. It forces on life rigid economic regulation; it tends to put selfishness at a premium. This standard has been steadily improved for working people; but has resulted in dangerous emulation among the so-called professional, salaried classes."

"The days are happily gone when American workmen received a dollar a day and were continually menaced by immigrants coming into this country daily by thousands. I believe the era of struggle between Capital and Labor is drawing to a close because it is so well known that this struggle is unprofitable for both. I believe unions in labor will pass and combinations among employers will pass, for the common sense of arbitration without organized moral or physical force is becoming more apparent and convincing. The American standard of living will survive."

"That is the essence of the fun of life—contest without conflict. I have been physically and mentally tough, thank God, and I have always been active in the fight for what I knew to be true and needed. In my early days on the faculty of Harvard University and later as president of the University followed contest. I have had the faculty arrayed against me; but I have enjoyed the thrill of fighting for what I felt to be the right ideal because that idea sprang from the right ideal."

"If we remain in purse-proud isolation, we may be secure, but that security will be purchased at the cost of our souls. America must take the responsibility vested in her nature and be a partner, not a patron, of all the world."

"The republic is not an experiment, it is a fact; it can even withstand the outburst of the super-heated patriots who are mere jingoes masquerading as statesmen and leaders. Democracy has proved itself in America, for with all the little faults we make and magnify, our country is the most blessed on earth."

Long Fight Ahead for Drys.
Andrew J. Volstead Agrees
DULUTH, Minn., May 25 (Special)—Conditions in the United States today are much better than before the advent of national prohibition, but the wets are redoubting their efforts to break down the dry law. The wets were the substance of the message delivered to the Minnesota dry conference here by Andrew J. Volstead, former member of the National House of Representatives, whose name the national dry code bears.

Declaring that America is drinking very little genuine liquor and that 99 per cent of which it is drinking is denatured alcohol in some form, Mr. Volstead, who is now connected with the prohibition enforcement staff at St. Paul, made a verbal attack on opponents of the dry law and proponents of amendments which would permit the sale of wines and beer.

He pointed out that federal enforcement officers are making progress and more arrests, but are handicapped, especially in the West, because the force of employees, small to start with, has been reduced by the transfer of agents from the field to guard liquor warehouses.

The fight against the wets must be continued for many years before dealing in liquor is halted, Mr. Volstead said. "There are any number of people who would go through fire to get a drink and there are hundreds of people interested in the brewing and distilling industries that would go any length to witness the overthrow of prohibition. They have been patiently waiting for what they believe is an opportune moment to attack the prohibition laws and are now beginning to redouble their efforts."



By the Associated Press

Fireman's Leap
A FIREMAN'S courageous leap through a third-story window with a swaying ladder, three stories high, resulted in saving a mother and her two small children in a Harlem tenement fire yesterday.

When the fire apparatus arrived at the tenement, a woman was seen standing at a third-floor window with her arms outstretched. A ladder was thrown up and Fireman Revell and Relyea raced up the rungs. Standing at the very top, Revell was still out of reach of an iron grating below the window. As he called to the woman to drop the child to his arms she fell back into the room.

Crouching on the top rung of his swaying ladder, Revell sprang into the air, caught the grating and pulled himself into the flaming room. He passed the woman, her child clutched in her arms, down the ladder. Revell was obliged to repeat this performance in order to rescue the other child, then he dropped down to the ladder and descended.

Lynn, Mass.
Special Correspondence
GEORGE BANCROFT of Lakeview Street has earned the title, "unofficial life guard of Flax Pond" and since his most recent rescue last week an effort is being made to get a Carnegie medal for him. He has saved six persons from drowning.

Little Barbara Saunders was playing on the brink of Flax Pond when her doll slipped from her arms into the water. Reaching for it she fell in, too. Her little brother ran up Lakeview Avenue and found George Bancroft talking to another young man. George hurried to the pond and made a running dive just in time to grasp Barbara as she was going under, and brought her safely to shore.

Bancroft made his first rescue 15 years ago when he was 8 years old. His younger brother, John, had fallen into the pond. On two other occasions, a mad rescuer, but what is regarded as his most fearless and courageous act was in March when he saved a boy and a girl who had skated over thin ice and broke through into deep water. Bancroft brought them both to shore after all three had gone through a most trying experience.

QUARANTINE RULING VOID AFTER JULY 1

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, May 25—Quarantine restrictions that have been in

BULGARIA DONATES TIMBER TO HELP MISSION SCHOOLS

Government Takes This Means of Aiding the American Institution at Sofia Rather Than Burden Already Heavy Treasury

Prof. Floyd H. Black of Robert College in Constantinople, who is president elect of the Sofia American schools in Bulgaria, and who has been studying in the graduate school at Harvard, together with the trustees of the Sofia American schools, is rejoicing at the news recently received by Dr. James L. Barton, secretary of the foreign department of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, to the effect that the Ministerial Council of Bulgaria has passed a resolution to donate 15,000 cubic meters of timber for the construction of new buildings for the school. The timber is to be cut from the Government forests.

The news was transmitted under date of April 29 by Stoyan Milosheff, a graduate of Robert College, Constantinople, in the class of 1900, and president of the Bank of Sofia and a member of the Bulgarian Parliament.

Timber to Be Cut Free
The timber is to be cut free of charge at the rate of from 3000 to 5000 cubic meters per year. This donation includes only the raw material, but as it exists in the forest, the school will necessarily cut it, transport and turn it into finished lumber.

force in the western part of Massachusetts, Vermont and Connecticut, will be removed on July 1, it is announced by the Department of Agriculture.

This region is part of a "barrier zone" consisting of a strip of territory including western New England and eastern New York, and extending from Canada to Long Island Sound, established about three years ago. Quarantine restrictions not imposed in New York, however, The removal of the restrictions on the New England side will place that area in the same category as New York.

The released territory includes 2819 square miles in Vermont, 958 in Massachusetts, and 217 square miles in Connecticut. In this region all restrictions on the shipment of products have been removed.

The original purpose of the quarantine was to prevent the spread of the gypsy moth, a "barrier zone" is no longer needed.

NEW STABILITY GIVEN AIRPLANE

Cabin Type to Be Produced on Quantity Schedule, Inventor Announces

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, May 25—Having several new features in construction and conveniences to promote safety and comfort in any kind of weather, a new type of cabin airplane for four or five passengers has been invented by Eddie Stinson, Detroit flier, and is being placed in quantity production, the first group of five to be out by July 1.

Officers of the Stinson Airplane Corporation have been elected in Detroit, several bank presidents being on the board of directors and machinery is now installed in the new plant at Northville, near Detroit, Mr. Stinson, president of the company, said.

The airplane has such inherent stability, it is said by the inventor, that it is straight out in a flying position even when the pilot removes hands and feet from controls and throttles the motor.

No Mechanic Needed
No mechanic is needed because the airplane has an electric starter, it is explained. Another distinction is that the airplane has brakes on both wheels so that it can be stopped in any position. It is also equipped with a landing gear that can be raised or lowered by hand.

When the airplane is ready to rise, the pilot, seated in a comfortable closed cabin, merely releases the brakes and it is off in a matter of moments. The mechanic was required to turn the propeller by hand to start the motor.

The brakes have added importance, it was explained, because they permit a landing of 100 feet, meaning ability to come down in a small space. In event of forced landings, pilots say that emergency landings are fraught with danger only because a large field usually is required, but with application of brakes on this new type of airplane, a landing in almost any type of field now is possible, states Mr. Stinson.

Exhaust Carried Underneath
Another unusual feature is that passengers may converse readily while in flight, because the exhaust has been carried from the motor to a point beneath the ship, whereas in many cases it is carried up and conversed without shouting, using signs, or writing, it was further said.

Special attention has been paid to vision, the pilot being so placed that he can see the ground directly below. Another of supreme importance in making a safe landing. He can also see the landing gear and can, without straining, see the ailerons and stabilizer.

Among conveniences the craft has a luxurious heated cabin with plush carpeting and a dual control, which is unusual in that the wheel is pushed backward and forward through the dash, thus doing away with the "stick" and providing more room for the legs.

LITERACY TEST APPLIED
MARSHFIELD, Ore., May 25 (Special Correspondence)—One of Oregon's new laws was invoked at the primary election of May 21, when the literacy test was applied where it was suspected that electors could be misled by printed slips were placed in the ballot boxes and if an elector was challenged, he was required to select one and from it write 10 words. If he could not, he was barred from voting.

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SIMPLIFY TRADE TO BAR WAR IS AIM OF WORLD CONFERENCE

(Continued from Page 1)

practical ones, and each question has its relative importance in the scheme of things. What is wanted is not mere information, but an effort to pick out the main factors of the vital problems for which satisfactory solutions may be found by means of an international discussion.

The second phase of the work will be entered upon at the next session of the preparatory committee, to be held in Geneva the first two weeks of October, 1926, immediately after adjournment of the League of Nations Assembly. At this meeting the facts gathered will be arranged and classified. Problems ripe for settlement and capable of successful consideration must be selected and prepared for presentation. Potential international compact must be drafted.

The third phase of preparatory work has been outlined by M. Georges Theunis, Belgian Minister of State, in these terms: "It is necessary to create a favorable international atmosphere; for some time past, a certain improvement in this respect has occurred; nevertheless, each of the members of the preparatory committee must do all in his power to create the atmosphere which is essential to the success of the conference."

It will be necessary to dispel the numerous misunderstandings which cannot fail to arise, to define the objects we wish to attain, and to show that the conference is directed against no one, is solely concerned with the public good; it is essential to have the full and complete co-operation of every country and every class. It must also be shown that at the present time no country can live in prosperity if other countries are in a state of poverty and uneasiness. This moral propaganda is not one of the least important parts of the work which remains to be done."

Great Things in the Making
Work of the preparatory committee and of the conference itself became so significant as it was explained by Dr. Gilbert.

"We are seeking," he said, "a statistical picture of the world's resources and industries. For example, we ask: 'What is the world wheat situation? How much is being produced every year? What nations are producing it? How much is consumed in England, Argentina, Italy, Germany, the United States?' Once these questions are answered, we are in a position to make specific recommendations. We might say to Italy: 'You will well use some of your surplus population to increase the production of wheat,' or we may say to some other nation. It is economic folly for you to maintain a high tariff barrier to protect an infant wheat industry. Instead, lower your barrier, and let the wheat move cheaply from abroad."

The cotton situation is equally practical, Dr. Gilbert pointed out. The British Government is encouraging the growth of cotton in Egypt and the west coast of Africa by subsidizing the government subsidy. American cotton is produced more cheaply than is Egyptian cotton, and according to evidences at hand, the situation is likely to continue. Therefore, one of the earliest specific recommendations of the conference would be to put to Great Britain the economic difficulty of the task she is attempting.

In its discussion of the international cotton situation, Dr. Gilbert said that the conference is expected to give much assistance to Great Britain by pointing out the vital problem. In attendance at the committee were Sir Hubert Llewellyn Smith, official economist for the British Government and Sir Arthur Balfour, head of British industry, and both contributed to the discussion of coal problems.

In regard to it, was explained, it is not a question of a dual control, which is unusual in that the wheel is pushed backward and forward through the dash, thus doing away with the "stick" and providing more room for the legs.

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STREET EVANGELISM PLANNED IN CHICAGO

Protestants Schedule Series of Open-Air Meetings

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, May 24—Movement to conduct a series of open-air evangelistic meetings in parks and other places here this summer has been initiated by the Chicago Church Federation, comprised of 750 Protestant churches.

Sixty clergymen have agreed to serve and will be divided without relation to denomination into 12 groups of five each for the services, it was stated by Dr. Ernest A. Bell in an interview. Dr. Bell, minister of the Fifth Church here, is chairman of the open air meetings committee of the federation.

It is proposed to start these services May 29, with a view of presenting them from both religious and patriotic standpoints, said Walter R. Moe, executive secretary of the federation. He announced that Morgan A. Collins, superintendent of police, has promised fullest co-operation of the police department, agreeing to issue permits for all of the church meetings, unless locations in highly congested traffic districts are requested.

Application for permission to hold meetings in the parks was made by the federation to the South Park, Lincoln Park, and West Park commissioners. Moody Bible Institute of Chicago has put into service five motor buses, seating a dozen persons, for open-air meetings. It was stated by Dr. Bell that Judge Ira Ryner of the Circuit Court of Cook County, has issued a permanent injunction restraining South Park commissioners from forbidding any peaceful meeting on property under its jurisdiction.

No Transportation Charge
Hampers of fruit, flowers and vegetables are transported by the railroad officials free of charge. They must be sent on trains reaching Boston not later than 9 a. m., standard time, on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, plainly addressed to the Benevolent Fraternity Fruit and Flower Mission. Flowers from weddings, celebrations or functions of any kind also can be used.

The work of the mission does not stop with the close of summer. Fruits and vegetables are distributed during the fall, Christmas greens and

EDITORIAL AWARDS MADE BY S. P. C. A.
Chicago Evening Post Wins First in Annual Contest

For an editorial entitled, "A Lesson in Kindness," by Paul R. Martin, appearing in the Chicago Evening Post on April 12, that paper has received the first prize of \$50 in the contest conducted by the American Humane Education Society and the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Second prize of \$25 has been awarded to the News-Sentinel of Fort Wayne, Ind., for an editorial beneath a "Be Kind to Animals Week" cartoon, written by A. K. Kemmel, editor, which appeared in that paper on April 11.

Dr. Francis H. Rowley, president of both societies, and Guy Richardson, also an officer in both, called to their assistance William Dana Orcutt of Boston, author and lecturer, in judging the editorials.

The contest is held annually for the editorials appearing in any periodical between March 1 and April 30, 1926. More than 50 editorials appearing in newspapers within that time were received at the Boston headquarters. They ranged from Lubec, Me., to San Diego, Calif., and from Hamilton, Ont., to Key West, Fla.

School Play Days Combine Pageant, Sports and Music

FARGO, N. D., May 18 (Special Correspondence)—The school play day and pageant movement is steadily gaining in North Dakota, reports from all sections of the State

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show. Most of the 53 counties of the State have held or are holding such events.

The more elaborate events combine declamation, oratory, spelling, essay and music events with a field and track meet, graduated into different classes to suit pupils in the grades or students in the high school division.

Some splendid pageants have been presented embodying themes of progress, civilization, patriotism, and beauty. Several points report presentation of a colorful spectacle employing several hundred children and depicting a flower festival, landscape theme or woodland bower.

As the result of the growing popularity of such play days, which have drawn crowds numbered in thousands, several counties are inaugurating the practice of conducting sectional play days, instead of one big play day at the county seat. This is working well, according to educators trying the plan, and gives all school children in a given county the opportunity to participate in a typical program without traveling great distances.

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LARGE LOAN MADE ON HOTEL BUILDING
New "Parker's and Young's" Mortgaged for \$3,000,000

The Suffolk Savings Bank for Seamen and other Boston interests have taken what is believed to be the largest single mortgage ever placed with a Massachusetts savings bank, viz., \$3,000,000, on the 700-room hotel to be known as "Parker's and Young's" now being erected for the J. R. Whipple Corporation on the site of the old Parker House.

Young's Hotel will in all probability remain open until the new "Parker's and Young's" is completed when the business of the two old Boston houses will be conducted under one roof.

Steel work on the new hotel is under way. The contract with George A. Fuller Company calls for completion of the hotel by Feb. 10, 1927. The structure will have 14 stories and will be the highest hotel in New England.

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Fruit and Flower Mission Seeks Gifts From Overflowing Gardens

Annual Campaign, Opening June 1, Will Reach Institutions and Individuals, Especially War Veterans—North and South Stations to Receive Donations

Beginning June 1 and continuing until the first day of October those having surplus flowers, fruits or vegetables in their gardens are asked to give them to the Benevolent Fraternity Fruit and Flower Mission which for years has made a practice of distributing such things to institutions and individuals where it is believed they will do the most good.

Special attention is being given to war veterans in institutions in and around Boston. The American Legion has volunteered to carry the gifts to such institutions, even going as far as Rutland and Northampton, so much cheer are they known to bring to the men. The managers of the institutions say that they have a decidedly beneficial effect upon the boys through their beauty and fragrance and the indisputable evidence they give that the boys have not been forgotten.

Those having contributions are asked to leave them at the North or South Stations any day in the week before Sunday, or at the Horticultural Hall where the mission has its headquarters.

Set Aside a Garden Plot
"If every one who is planting a garden this summer will set aside a little space from which some flowers may be cut each week, we shall have enough to meet all our needs and some to spare," says Mrs. George H. Root, chairman of the mission, in announcing the plans for the summer. "Even a large group of gardens, when brought together will supply many, and the joy their beauty and fragrance bring to those to whom they are given by the mission cannot be overestimated. The fruit, too, that otherwise would be left to decay and the vegetables that are sometimes overabundant will be carefully distributed and most gratefully appreciated."

The flowers should be picked in the late afternoon and placed loosely in water, Mrs. Root says. Absorbing water all night, the flowers will be ready to be brought to Boston early the next morning.

At the North Station the flowers may be left at the checking window in the waiting room opposite tracks 1, 2 and 3. At the South Station, walking toward Dewey Square, they may be left at the baggage window, straight ahead between the post office and the stairs to the elevated. Both terminals give space and the time and service of their men freely and gladly. Mrs. Root says she has never known a railroad man who was unwilling to co-operate.

No Transportation Charge
Hampers of fruit, flowers and vegetables are transported by the railroad officials free of charge. They must be sent on trains reaching Boston not later than 9 a. m., standard time, on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, plainly addressed to the Benevolent Fraternity Fruit and Flower Mission. Flowers from weddings, celebrations or functions of any kind also can be used.

The work of the mission does not stop with the close of summer. Fruits and vegetables are distributed during the fall, Christmas greens and

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Extraordinary Reductions in Highest Type Coats and Gowns for Women and Misses
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Our Women's Neckwear Store
Reflects the Newest Concepts in Dainty Fashions for Summer Charming Vestees. According to style and quality, each 99c to \$6.98

Summer Scarfs. According to quality, \$1.98 to \$8.98

The Newest Ties. Priced according to style and quality, each 49c to \$4.25

The Outlet Company
PROVIDENCE
Broadcasting Station WJAR

Christmas baskets go out from it and bulbs are distributed. Whenever there is anything to be given the mission always manages to dispose of it in the right direction.

COUNTRY TEACHERS' PAY RISE IS URGED

Arkansas Supervisor Points Way to Better Schools

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark., May 22 (Special Correspondence)—By offering additional pay for teaching in rural communities, some of the states are raising the standards in country districts, reported Dr. James R. Grant, supervisor of rural schools for Arkansas. Dr. Grant, formerly professor of education at the University of Arkansas, was himself a country school teacher for eight years and has made extensive graduate studies in rural education.

"Almost one-half, or about 12,000,000 of

WOMEN'S CLUB FEDERATION IS STANCH ON PROHIBITION

Convention Gathering in Atlantic City Will Renew Positive Allegiance to Law Enforcement—Home-Making to Be a Program Feature

By a Staff Correspondent

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 25.—An uncompromising stand against modification of the Prohibition Law and for a tightening of law enforcement all along the line will be taken by the General Federation of Women's Clubs. This was the prediction of Mrs. John Dickinson Sherman, president of the federation, as more than 10,000 women, representing a membership of 2,800,000, gathered here for the opening of the eighteenth biennial convention.

The federation program for law enforcement, world peace and the improvement of standards of the American homes is being discussed at preliminary meetings of the executive committee, the board of directors, and the policy committee.

Prohibition Question Answered
The question as to where we stand on prohibition was answered at the 1926 biennial, when we went on record for loyal support of the Volstead Act," said Mrs. Sherman. "The need for stressing this phase of our law enforcement program at the present time is indicated by the organized opposition to the prohibition law. It is the only phase of law enforcement in this country on which there is such organized opposition."

The contentious and highly technical question of armament limitation as a problem of national policy will be discussed in the convention discussions to the more fundamental problem of the causes of international conflicts, according to Mrs. Sherman. She is asking for earnest consideration of the tentative program drawn up by the permanent national committee on the causes and cure of war.

This committee, headed by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt as chairman and Mrs. Sherman as vice-chairman, is composed of representatives of the eight national organizations sending delegates to the first national conference on the causes and cure of war which met in Washington a year ago, and was empowered to make a preliminary study as a basis for a future program to eliminate the chief causes of war by an organized campaign of public education. Mrs. Sherman will present the tentative program to the federation for its approval.

1,000,000 New Members Sought
One million new members from the farm homes of the nation is the goal set by Mrs. Sherman in a campaign for increased membership which she will urge upon the federation.

"I cannot emphasize too strongly the importance of extending our influence in small town and rural communities," she said. "At present 50 per cent of our clubs are in towns of 25,000 or under. We want to reach out to the smallest village, to the most isolated farm houses, to enlist women who are interested in the things for which we stand."

A new method of handling resolutions, designed to remove any possibility of hasty or ill-considered action, is being put into effect for the first time. Under the new ruling, all resolutions were sent to the resolutions committee, of which Mrs. John Sippel of Baltimore is chairman, eight weeks ago. They were referred to the state federations for study, and copies of the revised resolutions are being placed in the hands of every delegate on her arrival.

State Group Conferences
Preliminary conferences of the state groups were then called at the various state headquarters, to determine their position on outstanding policies. As a further safeguard to full and free discussion, resolutions will not be voted upon until the day following their submission. Officers of the federation are enthusiastic over this plan. They believe that it will give additional weight to the federation's position on specific projects, and eliminate any chance of "railroading" by small groups.

"Vote for dry candidates for all national and state offices" is the appeal which will be made to federation delegates by Mrs. Edward Franklin White, first vice-president and chairman of the recently created division of law observance, in an interview. Mrs. White declared her belief that a candidate's stand on the prohibition law should be the primary consideration to the woman whose vote he is asking. She looks for unanimous adoption of the resolution reiterating the federation's support of the Volstead Act, and emphatically denies reports that state groups are wavering on this point.

The prohibition resolution will serve notice to the country that federated club women will not stand as spectators in the wet and dry fight, but will take an active part wherever prohibition is under fire, leaders declare.

"Voting for Dry Candidates"
"We can fight opposition to the Volstead law in several ways," said Mrs. White, "first by showing clearly that the majority of women are against any change in the 18th amendment, second, by carrying out the intent of the Eighteenth Amendment, second, by insisting that the law can be enforced; and third, by voting for dry candidates."

The right of the general federation to hold its constituent clubs firmly in line with its general stand on such matters was questioned by eight delegates from the Woman's Club of Louisville, Ky. This group, headed by Mrs. Shackelford Miller and Mrs. Geo. Madden Martin has come to the biennial prepared to oppose the proposed revision of the charter, by laws and standing rules, which will be submitted for approval at the opening business session by the revisions committee, and asking that consideration of changes which they charge would "radically change the entire nature of the organization" be deferred for two years.

The Louisville group, according to its members, is demanding changes to provide proportional representation and to record the vote of the minority on important questions. The contention is that individuals should not be bound by resolutions or declarations of the general

federation unless such action is specifically ratified by their own members. Their third point is that the federation, in endorsing specific projects, is violating the terms of its charter which specifies its object as "educational, industrial, philan-



MRS. GRACE MORRISON POOLE
Brookton (Mass.) Woman, Chairman, Biennial Convention Program Committee.



MRS. ROBERT J. BURDETTE
Of Pasadena, Calif., Correspondent for Foreign and Territorial Clubs.

thropie, literary, artistic and scientific culture."

Proposed Rewording
The proposed rewording as it will be presented to the convention for approval would substitute the following definition of the federation objects: "To promote projects for the betterment of humanity and to make concerted action toward that end." Officers of the federation believe this would more clearly define the legitimate scope of action.

The Louisville delegation met with the executive committee at its preliminary session and presented its stand. It is understood that under the new rule of resolutions procedure their demand for rescinding the official ruling made at the West Baden council meeting of 1925 that minority clubs must consider themselves bound by the declarations of the majority cannot come before the convention as official business. Members of the delegation, however, have declared they are determined to bring the issue to the attention of all the delegates.

Treasurer's Report
The report of Mrs. Florence Floore, treasurer, showed disbursements for the last two years of \$144,203.60, with receipts of \$164,020.23. The federation has spent \$3474 on its national home equipment survey. The first phase of this survey, covering urban homes in every state, will be completed May 31, and its results laid before the convention.

The board of directors also discussed the status of the Alaska federated clubs, which after the present convention will be on a territorial rather than a state basis. Members of the Alaska clubs believe they should continue on their present state basis, and are asking that the four clubs and 200 members of Alaska be presors at future conventions with voting privileges.

Five new state directors were elected, as follows: Mrs. L. A. Miller of Colorado to succeed Mrs. T. A. McHarg, Mrs. E. H. Perryman of Nebraska to succeed Mrs. Edgar B. Penny, Miss Susie Y. Powell of Mississippi to succeed Mrs. Rolleston, Mrs. William B. Lyman of Idaho to succeed Mrs. L. B. Green, Mrs. L. McEvans of Connecticut to succeed Mrs. F. M. Peasley.

Women's Congressional Lobby
The purpose and achievements of the Women's Joint Congressional Committee, which has been called "the most powerful lobby in Washington," were outlined by Mrs. Kate Trenholm Abrams of Washington, vice-chairman of the department of legislation, at a group conference of state legislative chairmen. The spirit of co-operation which brought 23 national groups together to work for their common aims has made this unique body of women leaders an outstanding success, she declared.

His of American women," Mrs. Abrams said.

The social activities of the convention, ranging all the way from sailing excursions to formal receptions, began with a dinner given in honor of Mrs. Sherman by the heads of the New Jersey and Pennsylvania hostess clubs, Mrs. M. G. Tull of Philadelphia, chairman of the local biennial board, and Mrs. H. H. Clark of Woodbury, N. J. An official reception in honor of all delegates will be held at Madison Hall, convention headquarters, following the formal opening of the convention.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 25 (AP)—Rescue of the American home from influences, which would bring it to the background, will be one of the keynote of the biennial convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

A complete revolution in home life, in the opinion of Mrs. John D. Sherman, national president, will develop from the meeting, for which 10,000 women have gathered here.

"Even as cloisters and steel workers and psychologists meet to discuss their lines of work," she said, "so will the home builders for the next 10 days in Atlantic City."

Other subjects to be scrutinized include the proposed federal department of education, child labor, uniform marriage and divorce laws, and legislation affecting American Indians.

Mrs. Maggie Barry, of Texas, chairman of the federation's American home division said that the convention would endeavor also to discover whether women had adopted a habit of drudgery in the home or were merely ignorant of labor saving devices.

A survey of 3,000,000 homes in the country revealed, she said, that 92 per cent of American women did their house work without any help, and that there was great waste of power through inadequate equipment.

"In rural districts," she asserted, "the barns are equipped with water-power devices, while women get their water from the wells."

BUILDING INDUSTRY MAKES NEW RECORD
Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, May 25.—An unprecedented volume of building construction was carried on in the United States during the first four months of 1926, according to the semi-annual national report of the American Construction Council, made public. The report reveals a 20 per cent increase as compared with the same period of 1925, which was considered an outstanding year in building.

Along with the greater quantity of building, according to the surveys, has come an increased demand for better quality, not only in large building, but also homes of moderate prices. One indication of the awakened interest in better building was said to be the nation-wide demand from the public as well as the construction industry for the council's recent pamphlet, "Six Steps in Building or Buying a Home."

TACOMA POWER PLANT OPENED BY PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON, May 25 (AP)—The new municipal power plant at Tacoma, Wash., was opened at 3:30 p.m. by President Coolidge, who presided at a key in the White House setting the machinery in operation. The President pressed for a key a miniature gold spike set into a special apparatus controlling the wire which stretched from coast to coast.

The ceremony was in the executive office of the White House and was attended by the entire Washington state delegation in the House and Senate. The key was presented to the President by James Mosoff of the Lincoln High School in Tacoma, who made the trip across the continent for the purpose.

PRIESTS' REGISTERING ORDERED IN HIDALGO
MEXICO CITY, May 25 (AP)—Special dispatches from Pachuca say that Bishop Manriques Zarate, who is on trial charged with violating the religious clauses of the Constitution, appeared in court in his ecclesiastical garb. The court ordered him to remove it. The bishop protested, but obeyed.

In the State of Hidalgo regulations have been issued limiting ministers to one for each cult in each municipality except Pachuca and Tulancingo, where two ministers are to be permitted. Priests are required to register with the state authorities.



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GIRLS' WELFARE WORK STRESSED

Co-operative Clubs International Is to Promote Varied Activities

DES MOINES, Ia., May 25 (Special)—Making girls' welfare the outstanding feature of activities to be promoted the coming year through the Co-operative Clubs International was the note emphasized at the first business session of the organization's seventh annual convention. The plan to sponsor girl activities on a large scale was presented by W. Percy McDonald of Memphis, Tenn., international president, and is supported by the national chairman, J. G. Robertson of Kansas City.

Investigation of living conditions for girls and improvement of provisions for their care in special institutions as one phase of the movement, and recognition of their achievements will be suggested to the clubs. Kansas City, St. Joseph, Long Beach and Tulsa clubs sponsored "Girls' Week" this year and the present movement aims to make the observance a national one.

12,000 Girls Parade
Girls' homes and institutions were visited and surveys were made of conditions that could be remedied. Booths by Campfire Girls, Girl Scouts and other organizations were set up and 12,000 girls paraded through the principal city streets.

The climax of the entire observance as planned will be turning over the reins of city government for one day to its girl citizens, a plan already in operation in many cities for boys. Every office in the City Hall, including the Mayor's will be run for one day by the future feminine voters.

Four cities are bidders in close competition for the international convention of 1927: Atlantic City, N. J.; Columbus, O.; Kelsey City, Pa., and Long Beach, Calif. Samuel Ganz of Kansas was named chairman of the resolutions committee.

Magazine Advised
Mr. McDonald recommended employment of a full-time secretary, extension of competitive clubs through activities of members and not through paid organizers, regular publication of the official club organ, the International Co-operative, and adoption of girls' work as an international group, as objectives for the convention to follow.

He reported the incorporation of the Co-operative Clubs International during the year under the state laws of Kansas. Ten new clubs were founded during the year. Mr. and Mrs. William Gibbs McAdoo of Los Angeles welcomed the Girls' Band of Kansas City. Mr. McAdoo was scheduled to deliver the principal address.

A thousand delegates are present, terminal points represented being Long Beach, Calif.; Kelsey City, Pa.; Duluth, Minn., and Pittsburgh, Pa.

WOMAN'S SYMPHONY WINS RECOGNITION
Orchestra at Chicago Gets State Charter

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, May 25.—Indicative of increasing recognition of the value of service by women in activities formerly confined to men is the announcement that the Secretary of State of Illinois has granted a charter to the Chicago Woman's Symphony Orchestra, now a corporation, not for profit, of which Miss Elena Moneak, organizer, is president and conductor.

This became known when the orchestra, announced recently at appearances in the Woman's World's Fair in Chicago, has the only one in this country composed exclusively of women, presented a program at the Illinois Federation of Music Clubs convention.

It was stated by Miss Moneak that a contract has been signed for her group to appear next January at the Woman's World's Fair to be held in St. Louis, Mo. Women are patronizing this orchestra of women, too, the recent convention of the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs having engaged the artists as a feature of its program.

CASH REGISTER PATENT LICENSE SETTLES SUIT
NEW YORK, May 25 (AP)—Friendly terms of the patent litigation between the National Cash Register Company and the Remington Cash Register Company and of all other suits now pending or threatened, has

been brought about through the purchase by the National for \$2,000,000 of a general license from Remington, under the patent formerly in litigation and under other issued patents and 15 patent applications.

An order affirming the decree of Judge Edwin S. Thomas of the Connecticut Federal Court in the suit brought by Remington against National, has been issued by Judge Manton of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals on a stipulation of attorneys for both companies. In his original decision, Judge Thomas found that the National had infringed upon the Remington patents in 44 points, and issued an injunction against further infringement. Judge Manton's order provided for the appointment of a special master to determine the amount of damages.

Napoleons of the Checker Board



Paul Parker Photo
In the Game Room, Hudson Boys' Post, Hudson, N. Y.

12-Year-Old Girl Ready for College

Ellen E. Benson at Age of Five Had Written Several Stories and Poems

NEW YORK, May 25 (AP)—Graduation announcements of a private school have disclosed that 12-year-old Ellen E. Benson, daughter of Anne Austen, magazine writer, not only reads her class, but has already fulfilled her college entrance requirements. None of her classmates is younger than 18.

Her progress has been watched by her mother since she acquired a vocabulary of nearly 200 words at the age of 16 months. She has not received special instruction, however, nor has she been made an object for educational experiments.

Her teachers and her family say she is a normal girl. Although preferring her books, she enjoys sports and prefers the company of girls of her own age to that of her elders.

When only nine she had read Kipling, Shakespeare and other writers, and at five had written several stories and poems. At three she surprised her parents with her knowledge of the alphabet picked up through asking questions about advertising signs.

ORIENTAL LINE SALE INJUNCTION DENIED
WASHINGTON, May 25 (AP)—Walter I. McCoy, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, has declined to enjoin the Shipping Board from completing its sale of five ships of the Admiral-Orion Line to R. Stanley Dollar.

Justice McCoy held that Mr. Dollar had gained no advantage in the bidding, and overruled the contention of northeastern interests opposing the sale that Mr. Dollar knew before they did of changes made by the Shipping Board in the bid specifications.

Counsel for the plaintiffs, who included the Puget Sound Oriental Line and residents of Washington and Oregon, had asked the court to direct the board to reopen the sale and consider the Puget Sound Oriental Line's bid for \$4,800,000 for the vessels, which was \$100,000 more than Mr. Dollar offered.

A Delicious Dressing for Asparagus
3 parts Hot Butter and 1 part LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

NEW YORK, May 25 (AP)—Friendly terms of the patent litigation between the National Cash Register Company and the Remington Cash Register Company and of all other suits now pending or threatened, has



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BOYS' CLUBS AID CRIME CURBING

International Convention Hears Plea for Better Training of Youth

WINONA LAKE, Ind., May 25 (Special)—Need of training courses in boys' work at more colleges and universities was voiced by Robert K. Atkinson, educational secretary of the Boys' Club Federation International, at the federation's convention here. Such courses, he said, have been given places at Columbia and

that same individual and spiritual responsibility.

"The future is made certain by right-thinking youths and right-acting youths is your business. That work, immeasurable in importance, commands the respect and appreciation of every American."

The first day's registration showed delegates present from 65 different clubs. Practically all of the 287 clubs affiliated with the federation are expected to be represented before the convention adjourns.

POWER BLAMED BY HENRY FORD
Says Those Who Once Would Scrap, Now Would Exploit Muscle Shoals

DETROIT, May 25 (AP)—The "power combine" which five years ago cried "scrap Muscle Shoals," has changed its cry to "exploit it," declared Henry Ford in an editorial in the Dearborn Independent.

Mr. Ford assails those who have held up development of the Muscle Shoals project on the Tennessee River, declaring "a series of victories by the power combine over agriculture and the national defense constitutes the history to date of that great government war and peace enterprise."

Muscle Shoals, asserts the editorial, was planted by Congress in the geographical center of civilization to supply munitions of defense in time of war and fertilizer for farms in time of peace. The power combine, it continues, "has been successful until now in defeating both these objectives of Congress."

The Ford offer to purchase the Shoals plant saved the Government's investment, so that even a small auxiliary plant sold for \$3,472,487, declares the editorial.

Behind the cries of "scrap it" and "exploit it" is the determination of the "power combine to keep the economies of Muscle Shoals away from the people," declares the Ford article.

"It has long been accepted by those at Washington who stand for national defense and the production of fertilizer at Muscle Shoals, that no offer except one 'as good or better than the Ford offer' should be considered," it avers. "The Ford offer was based on the principle of the largest use at the lowest cost." It reduced interest charges to the minimum. It was, in fact, an engineer's proposal, not a banker's proposal.

"Those who failed to scrap Muscle Shoals by saying it was 'not worth a nickel' are now trying to hamstring the Government by loading it with interest-bearing Government capital. Either way, it comes to the same thing as far as the establishment of the electro-chemical industry at Muscle Shoals and the production of fertilizer are concerned."

Message from Will Hays
Will H. Hays, formerly Postmaster-General of the United States and at present "the man of the movies," in a telegram to the convention said: "The great need in America today, above all others is an individual, moral and spiritual responsibility. The great need of tomorrow will be

"Tenements are a menace to the boys of today and our people must recognize this menace and combat it. The cure for crime lies in the raw material from which our citizenry is made. The boys' club, specializing as it does on the under-privileged boy, will reduce boy delinquency almost to the vanishing point."

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PEACE SPEAKERS CALL ASSEMBLY

Hundred Workers to Meet in Chicago Under World Alliance Auspices

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, May 25.—At a speakers' conference to be held July 10 and 11 at the Chicago Beach Hotel under the auspices of the World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches, the themes to be discussed are to be: "Present Tendencies in International Co-operation for World Peace," and "The Next Step in the American Way of Participation."

Dean Shailer Mathews, of the University of Chicago, internationally known peace worker, is chairman of the convening committee of 24 men and women. One hundred speakers who are specializing upon the theme of international good will and world peace will be invited.

They will comprise a "carefully selected list of those who are recognized leaders of the various ideals being advanced in behalf of international co-operation and the prevention of future wars," it is announced. Approximately one-fourth of the attendance will be made up of "those belonging to the younger groups."

Conference Ideals
The conference will seek to realize some of the following ideals: "First, to understand more fully what the actual situation in America is at the present time."

"Second, to reach some basis of unity upon a few major topics and form a fellowship which will create greater solidarity in the contacts with the public."

"Third, to issue a call to all churches and other religious organizations, fraternal and welfare societies as to the seriousness of the present outlook, asking them to make this vital on all platforms."

"Fourth, to issue a brief 'speakers' manual' upon salient topics of international co-operation. This pamphlet is to be comprehensive enough to give suggestions to speakers who are presenting this message in religious, civic, patriotic and commercial conference and convention programs."

Dr. Judson to Speak
Dr. Harry Pratt Judson, formerly president of the University of Chicago, will present a statement at the opening session on "Problems of American International Co-operation for World Peace" and Prof. James T. Shotwell, director of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, will speak on "Outlines of a Strictly American Foreign Policy."

Addresses are to be made on the outlawry of war, the League of Nations, arbitration and treaties, disarmament, essential ethical and religious factors in international good will. Two-thirds of the time will be devoted to open discussion upon presentations which have been made and upon introduction of new plans. A summary of agreements will be prepared.

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South Sea Explorers Report Disappearance of an Island

German Survey Ship Makes Repeated Trips Over
— Course Where Island Had Been Charted—New
Records of Ocean Currents Established

CAPE TOWN, April 20 (Special Correspondence)—Some remarkable ocean discoveries are reported by the German survey ship Meteor, which arrived in Cape Town recently after a voyage of 11 weeks in the south Atlantic Ocean. The expedition was organized by the Oceanographic Institute of Berlin, and this is the second voyage undertaken by the group of enthusiastic natural scientists who live and work aboard the Meteor.

The ship's last port of call was Buenos Aires, and after leaving there she made the passage of the Straits of Magellan, and then as far south as the limit of the pack ice. Among the many geographical discoveries reported in the drawing over the meteoric mountain chain which runs down the South Atlantic.

This mountain chain was followed, and daily samples of water from the ocean bottom and temperature taken four miles beneath the ship showed that the Antarctic submarine currents were broken by this range and prevented from approaching the coast of South Africa.

When the mountain range was crossed it was discovered that the Agulhas current, running on the sea bottom, was turned north by the same range, and ran north to wash the coast of the African continent.

The commander of the Meteor, Captain Spies, gave a most interesting account of the voyage, which he sailed from Buenos Aires soon after Christmas Day, the Meteor met a Chilean survey ship, and from her took aboard a pilot who had spent many years charting the broken waters of Cape Horn.

Our program did not include a voyage through the Straits, but I was most interested in Magellan, said Captain Spies, "and I decided to make the passage. It was most difficult navigation. The mountains towered above the narrow channel and we saw the glaciers on the heights above us. All the land was covered with snow and ice."

When she emerged from the Straits into the Pacific Ocean, the Meteor turned southeast and ran before the "roaring forties" for South Georgia. Here the German natural scientists were disappointed to find that the Discovery, the British survey ship, had sailed 10 days before their arrival, though three of the British expedition had been left behind on the island at the whaling station to continue their mineralogical researches.

Sailing again toward the southeast, Captain Spies followed the South Atlantic Arc, and there discovered the deepest part of the Atlantic Ocean. Off the South Shetland Islands, 2000 meters deeper than any yet taken in the Atlantic were made. During the many months that the Meteor has been at sea making soundings of the ocean, at no spot has a greater depth than 6000 meters been plumbed.

In the uncharted depths which separate the Tierra del Fuego from South Georgia, the South Shetlands, and the South Orkneys, the fact was established that the submarine mountains follow a similar arc to that described by the sea bottom of the Antilles Arc in the Gulf of Mexico.

"Through fog and snow and ice-bergs we sailed to find Bouvet Island," went on the captain. "Occasionally we had clean weather and the icebergs were a great sight, but often we had to creep through the ice listening for the echo of our ship's bell from approaching icebergs. In this region the elusive Bouvet Island had to be found."

The difficulty of the navigators lay in the fact that for days at a time the sun was hidden and no bearings could be taken. "The island was hard to find," said the captain, but at last we sighted it.

"We set ourselves a far harder job, however, when we started the search for the other island of the group, which the British atlas marks as Thompson Island."

For days the Meteor cruised up and down on parallel routes near the spot where German and British navigators have seen the island. But no sign of any break in the face of the ocean could be found. In the latest volumes of all the best-known British atlases the island is marked, but Captain Spies gives the definite assurance that, if the earlier explorers were correct in marking an island there, the island no longer exists. After a search which left no possible doubt Captain Spies sailed due south into the frozen seas.

Daylight, Four Hours

He had chosen high summer for this part of the expedition, but nevertheless as he sailed nearer the pole he found the hours between sunset and sunrise were reduced to four.

"It was a good summer, the seas were clear of small floating ice, and we should have sailed much farther south," Captain Spies explained, "but we had to save our coal. We had 11 weeks at sea to provide for, and the voyage north to Cape Town was still ahead."

It was between this most southerly

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MOTORS FACING BOOM IN INDIA

Head of Trade Association
Sees Era of Great Expansion

CALCUTTA, April 20 (Special Correspondence)—The annual dinner of the Motor Trades Association held at Calcutta is generally regarded as an event of some importance in the elucidation of problems which affect motorists in India, and particularly in Calcutta. The chairman of the association, E. R. Park, said that the motor industry had at last turned the corner. The surplus cars imported during the boom years, which subsequently had to be cleared at very low figures, had all been disposed of, and importers look forward to a clean market for the sale of cars and lorries.

Mr. Park said that there had been a great increase in transport facilities offered by the production in large numbers of the light type of motor bus running both in Calcutta and up country. While the actual number of motor cars imported during the last year—buses and motor

lorries not included—had shown a slight decrease, the imports of British cars showed a very large increase. Mr. Park made a strong plea in favor of lower taxation, saying that the owner of a car costing Rs. 5000 pays, during a period of five years, the sum of Rs. 3200 of which Rs. 2960 goes to the Government of India, and so far as Calcutta is concerned, Rs. 240 to the corporation. On a heavy weight lorry during the same period, taxes amounting to Rs. 7500 are paid of which the Government of India receives Rs. 7000. Mr. Park complained bitterly that the owners of motor cars do not receive back anything like the amount they should in the form of transport facilities, i.e., roads and good bridges. The collections are absorbed into general revenue and no special provision is made. The Public Works Department receives its quota from the Government but does not make for motorists the special provision which Mr. Park considered that motorists had a right to demand.

Mr. Park mentioned, as showing the possibilities for motor transport, that numbers of towns in India were absolutely isolated outside the immediate limits of cantonments; the railways being the sole limits of communication. In the development of India, the authorities have concentrated on railways to the exclusion of all other forms of transport.

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INDIAN RAILWAY BUSINESS GAINS

Report for 1924-25 Shows Gains of Nearly £10,000,000

CALCUTTA, April 20 (Special Correspondence)—The latest railway budget introduced by Sir Charles Innes reflects the improved financial conditions of the railways of India, just as the railways themselves are, but the microscope of the vast improvement in the condition of the national finances of the country.

During 1921-1922 the railways for the first time for over 20 years ran at a substantial loss of over Rs. 3 crores (£6,000,000); the year 1922-23 following there was a small loss of Rs. 1 crore (£266,000). Thereafter conditions vastly improved. The year 1924-1925 actually gave the railways a profit of Rs. 14½ crores (nearly £10,000,000); the year 1925-1926 one of Rs. 10½ crores (£2,625,000), while the year 1923-1924 is also estimated to show a profit of £7,000,000. The reasons for the decline during the current year compared with the record of 1924-1925 are interesting, and show how depression or expansion in trade vitally affects the prosperity of railways.

Compared with the budget expectation of 1925-1926 receipts fell off by Rs. 153 lakhs (£1,530,000) and expenditure by Rs. 118 lakhs (£1,180,000) compared with the estimated figure. The fall of revenue was because the shipments of wheat and coal recorded a substantial falling off. Sir Charles Innes told the House that when he made his budget speech a year ago, he had hoped of a really good wheat crop. Unfortunately, unfavorable weather conditions set in, and the final forecast showed a crop of nearly 1,000,000 tons less than in the preceding year. The whole of the exportable surplus was, in fact, wiped out.

State Has First Call
The railways being again left with substantial surpluses, the problem has been how to apply them. Under the convention with the Government made, in order to secure freedom for the railways to plan out their budget on commercial lines, the state has the first call on the railway surplus. The railways contribution to the state is assessed at 1 per cent on the capital at charge during 1923-1924 and 1924-1925 plus one-fifth of the surplus profits each year, or a gross total of Rs. 160 lakhs, a net total of Rs. 601 lakhs (£6,010,000) during 1925-1926 and a net total of Rs. 532 lakhs (about £5,320,000) during the

current year. The net contribution is arrived at by deducting losses sustained annually on what are known as the strategic railways, that is to say railways built on the frontier in connection with the defense of India and not with a view to making commercial profits.

Fares Too High
The fact was that the railways had found that fares and freight were too high. Not only were they losing traffic, they were also losing revenue. This applied particularly to the first and second-class fares which therefore got the benefit of the greatest reduction. Concessions are also made to the third-class traveler, the backbone of the Indian railway. While receipts from third-class fares were still increasing the rate of increase was very slow. Of slightly over a score of rupees which are being remitted in fares, third-class passengers benefit to the extent of Rs. 81 lakhs.

The railways, too, are paying attention to the grievances of the coal industry, special concessions being given to commercial coal carried more than 400 miles.



Woodcut Made Especially for The Christian Science Monitor by Bertrand Zadig
James Stephens, Irish Poet and Novelist.

America Grants Opportunities Even to Poets, View of James Stephens

Expressed His Experiences Through His Poems and Talked on Everything Down or Up to Donkeys

Chicago, Ill. Special Correspondence
INDUSTRIAL America, with its smokestacks and its mines, rural America with its thousand Main Streets—the whole vast continent is a virgin land waiting for poets to cultivate it. All that is needed is a new Columbus (or Ericson) to discover it. So believes James Stephens, the Irish poet and novelist, who is here on his second American tour. In an interview for The Christian Science Monitor he spoke spontaneously and with enthusiasm of the opportunities lying before young American poets.

"Europe has been written about so much and for so long, that there

that of the men. Within his class the American sensational writer is a more competent worker than his brother on the higher ranges. He has 'content' without technique. The other has technique without content."

What Poetry Is Made Of

Asked the usual questions: Are we too much absorbed in business? Is our rapid life not conducive to development of poets? Mr. Stephens rose to an ardent protest. Environment isn't the thing that counts in creative work, he insisted. It doesn't matter whether a writer lives in Ireland or Alabama, whether he makes his home in the quiet of the woods or in the midst of city noises. "Experience alone will not make poetry," Mr. Stephens continued. "It is the poet's or the philosopher's subsequent thinking about his experiences that is the stuff of either literature or philosophy. Action may be no more than an external stimulus, but the action that has been brooded in the mind is built by that process into being itself. This brooding is the base of that which we call character, as against temperament, and is the base of everything else that can claim a mental or spiritual value."

"There is a curious constraint about Americans. They think there is a thing called beauty which is outside themselves. But if they are to find beauty, the last value of life, they must look within. Life is as full here as in any part of the world; but a poet must live as completely in his own head as in his own city."

"The thing of first importance is that he sympathetically—not rationally—understand other people. If he does not have sympathy and reverence for his subject matter, he cannot write poetry about it. The angry approach of the modern poet shows that he is certainly modern, but that he is not yet poet."

How poetry is to be appreciated is a subject that greatly interests Mr. Stephens. He would not have poetry taught at all in the schools. He thinks that no country has any claim to precedence when it comes to ill-treating great literature in its schools, but that all need to reform their methods radically.

On Modern Education
"The approach to thinking, and thence to the arts, for children, is through their hands," Mr. Stephens said. "Children love physical and manual dexterities. Music and drawing are the arts that most easily exercise these and they should be taught to all children. Give them the subtleties of color and line. Teach them music, with its infinite shading and complexity of sound. I would not have them taught poetry at all. All kinds of manual arts are helpful in training a child to think, but poetry itself is altogether too subtle and profound for any child."

Great poetry is the maturest thought of the greatest minds; it is out of the reach of anything but maturity, and to think of teaching Shakespeare, Shelley and Aeschylus to children is just fantastic, and only

is little new to be said," he explained. "America is almost untouched. It is packed with subjects for literature, subjects that lie not so much in external things as in America's head and heart. The American people now, for a second time, has attained national stability. The first period of stability, that of Emerson and Whitman, declined when huge streams of immigration forced this culture to lie back and await its opportunity, but a new unity has been reached which includes these streams."

Wallace Stevens
"American culture cannot be so halted a second time. In poetry you have now such men as Robinson and Frost writing in the English tradition, masters of English technique. And you have innovators like Vachel Lindsay and Wallace Stevens, who have evolved a poetic idiom, a rhythmic line of their own, so that we may speak of a Lindsay line and a Stevens line. I think Wallace Stevens' technically the most interesting poet in the United States today."

"I feel that American prose has not advanced so far as American verse. Your prose is in its infancy; English fiction is still ahead. It would seem as if your men writers were standing still to allow your women writers to catch up. I think the best prose writing being done here is that of the women writers. It is on the whole more interesting and shows more literary integrity than

aids them to detect matters that must seem unreasonable and wearisome."

"The great mistake of modern education is the assumption that man is a sack of memory rather than a being of strong and noble purpose. The result is that he is filled with all kinds of miscellaneous junk, loaded and cumbered with terrifying and useless information. Merely to memorize is not a rational process. The most important thing children can learn is how to use a noble purpose and to carry every task to a finish. They should learn in school how to restrain themselves from greed, from selfishness and constraint in the face of the opposite of these. They should not feel that their education is finished when they leave school. Too often a man's life in mental terms ceases at this point and his mind, surrounded only by his business interest, becomes landlocked and incapable of any but a limited, habitual usage."

Mr. Stephens, in the course of the interview, spoke only once about himself. This was to make clear the futility of teaching poetry by rule in school.

Influence of Browning

"I hated poetry until I was 21," the Irish poet confessed. "I had too much of it in school. Then one day a boy came to go swimming with me. While I waited for him to get his clothes, I picked up a book he had. It was a copy of Browning's poems. I read a little, and said to myself, 'Why, the man talks sense,' and then I said, 'I can do this,' and I began to write. Verse began to flow out of me like lava out of a mountain. Within a month I had written my first book."

Mr. Stephens charmed the audience which he addressed during his visit to Chicago by his directness. He talked neither up nor down to them, but seemed to open to all the hospitality of his thoughts. He did not read his poems; he said them or sang them as the subject merited. Between poems he sprinkled remarks whimsical, humorous, wise. Among them were the following:

"The most a poet can do is to try to remind another person of an experience he already has had. All art is conversation between cultural equals."

"Words are quiet things, but actions and creatures are not. A cat is infinitely mobile. You can't get a cat, a bird, a cow into the quiet harborage of words. To talk about a cat or about any living thing, you must do it in terms of another human being, more properly, in terms of yourself."

"There is nothing in the world so discreet as the hind legs of a goat. Except, perhaps, the hind legs of a donkey. They are the loveliest things that are, unless it be the face of a donkey."

"The unheard melody of poetry is in truth all that matters. It preserves as in amber the lines from an ancient poet and makes poetry the infinitely precious thing that it is, and its absence makes verse the boring thing that it usually is. 'Many poems are not outlasting poems. They are meant to be crooned or whispered to oneself.'"

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TOTAL PROHIBITION IS GOAL SOUGHT BY MADRAS IN 20 YEARS

Legislative Council Sees Tendency Toward Dry Law, but Hesitates Because of Loss in Revenue From Licenses

BOMBAY, April 20 (Special Correspondence)—There was a protracted discussion on the report of the Excise Advisory Committee, appointed by the Government of Madras, in the Madras Legislative Council recently. S. Satyamurti, (University Member) moved a resolution recommending that the Government should declare their policy to be total prohibition of the manufacture, consumption, or sale of alcoholic liquor and that they should take immediate steps specifically to bring about total prohibition. He said the recommendations of the Committee were wholly inadequate to meet the situation. The Member would be hard put to it to balance the budget if 60,000,000 rupees in excise revenue were taken away at once. They were willing for it to be spread over a number of years. Let them pass the resolution and sit down to explore the possibilities of retrenchment and additional taxation, if necessary, between which they should be able to bring about total prohibition within a reasonable time.

Favored Dry Law

The majority of the members expressed themselves as strongly in favor of prohibition and several resolutions were moved, but official members opposed the resolutions on the ground of the financial loss which would accrue to the exchequer, in the absence of any practical proposals for meeting that deficit.

T. A. Ramalinga Chettiar, in supporting Mr. Satyamurti's resolution, said that so early as 1921 Bombay, the United Provinces, and Bengal started licensing boards, with a surcharge system, giving up the auction system. In the United Provinces, within the last four years, they had reduced the consumption of country liquor from 1,000,000-odd gallons to 600,000-odd gallons. The work of the licensing boards had been excellent and the Government convened a conference at which they approved of the system and resolved to extend it very much further.

In Bengal they were imposing heavy duties on foreign liquor, so that it might not compete with country liquor. There also they had licensing boards similar to those in the United Provinces. In Bombay there was also a reduction in the number of shops. Under the ration-

ing system, direct reduction in consumption was secured. In course of time it was expected that there would be total prohibition.

Would Reduce Consumption

The Advisory Committee in Bombay had stated that within 10 or 12 years the consumption would be so reduced that the shopkeepers would not consider it profitable to keep arrack (country liquor) shops. Some years ago the Government were not in favor of the goal of prohibition. In those days it used to be said that it was a visionary scheme. Now Bombay, the United Provinces, and the Punjab had stated that abstinence was their goal.

Sir Alexander McDougall opposing the resolution—on behalf of the Government—observed that the Provincial Council was not the place to present the resolution. The Prohibition question affected the whole country. If prohibition were to be brought about at all, there must be all-India legislation, and the Indian Legislative Assembly was the proper forum. Madras, with its long coast line, its ill-guarded frontiers, and its adjoining Native States, would never be without drink unless there were all-India legislation.

Two amendments, one demanding that total prohibition should be brought about within 20 years, and another, moved by a member of the depressed classes, urging that no shops selling toddy, arrack, or beer should be located in or within two furlongs of the localities inhabited by the depressed classes or factories, were passed.

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Moscow Cellar Houses Something More Costly Than Coal—the Crown Jewels

Moscow Special Correspondence
BEAUTY, richness, and historical associations combine to lend romance to the sight of the Russian cellar houses. These are in deep, dark, stone cellars in a Moscow house and periodically brought out for the inspection of correspondents and foreign visitors. The barbaric splendor of the jewels is not dimmed by the very "prosaic" background against which they are displayed—a plain bare room with a few roughly dressed workers standing about as guards and watchmen.

Most imposing of all the jewels is the huge 4000-karat diamond crown which the Tsars wore on state occasions. This crown weighs two kilograms and is surrounded by a jeweled cross in which a ruby flashes out as the most precious stone. The imperial crown is flanked by two smaller diamond crowns, designed for the Tsarina and the Dowager Tsarina. The seven pieces making up the imperial regalia, which includes besides the crown a scepter, a ball and a sword (the latter of solid gold), are valued at 850,000,000 rubles. It is doubtful whether so much wealth is concentrated within such a small compass anywhere else in the world.

The collection of crown jewels includes hundreds of smaller pieces, ornaments of various kinds, necklaces, vases, ornamented boxes. One may note the jeweled saber of Tsar Paul I, who was in the habit of sending whole regiments into Siberian exile by a wave of his saber when they marched out of step in reviews.

Some of the jewels have colorful associations with the East. There is a diamond of 139 karats, which the Persian Shah sent to the Tsar Nicholas I as compensation for a

certain favor. This diamond is inscribed with the names of all the Persian rulers since the earliest times. Formerly it was placed in front of the Shah's throne as a mark beyond which no subject could trespass. And an imaginative novelist or dramatist could weave a romantic tale about another magnificent diamond taken by British soldiers from a Buddhist temple in the early days of the British conquest of India and later purchased by Orlov—one of the favorites of Tsarina Catherine II—for 200,000.

The jewels offer an extraordinary display of varied color, blue sapphires, sea-green emeralds, transparent aquamarines, ruddy rubies, the whole effect is like one of the fabled treasure stores of the Arabian Nights. One sapphire of 250 karats is valued at 23,000,000 rubles. The collection also includes a chrysele, largest single stone of its kind in the world, which came from the Ural Mountains. Many of the emeralds, sapphires and other precious stones came from India, traditional home of gorgeous regal display.

An expert in jewels can trace the development of the art of shaping precious stones in the Russian crown collection. To an amateur observer the collection conveys an impression of overpowering splendor, an extraordinarily vivid memorial of the vanished half-Asiatic magnificence of the Tsarist court.

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Women's Enterprises, Fashions and Activities

Italian Grocery Stores and American Dinner Tables

LOVERS of Italy speak in homesick tones of the pleasant luncheons at fresco near Fiesole; and the savory dinners of Rome. The Italians do know how to cook, but one need not wait for the return to Italy in order to enjoy again many of the dishes. Nearly every city of any size in the United States has its Italian colony, and wherever there is an Italian tenement, there is an Italian grocery store. As Italian colonies in America are for the most part made up of artisans, the Italian specialties, here as in Italy, are seldom expensive. Meat is used sparingly in the Italian cuisine. Soups, vegetables, macaroni, spaghetti, rice, and a few dishes made with meat—the cheaper cuts—form the main courses of Italian dinners. With the exception of spumoni ice cream and zabaglione, Italian desserts are very simple, consisting of cheeses, fruits, fresh and dried, and macaroons.

Marketing in Italian Shops

In New York the best Italian shopping district is along Bleecker and Carmine Streets. The heart of it is a few steps from the Sheridan Square station of the Seventh Avenue subway. Stout brown paper shopping bags can be had at most of the stores, and an hour's shopping in the neighborhood is in itself an adventure.

Here formerly, and here alone, one could buy vegetables like broccolini (Italian cauliflower), since become a popular uptown delicacy; succini, the slender Italian squashes, and small Italian egg plants. There is a cheese shop on Bleecker Street, just off Seventh Avenue, which is veritably a temple of cheese. It is spotless and tiled. In its windows hang little gourd-shaped cheeses, stuffed with sweet butter. It imports tons of gorgonzola, ripe and green, and in season "bello paese" (beautiful country) cheese, softer and not quite so strong as American cheese, and particularly good when served with pears or apples. Ricotta can be got here, an excellent dessert dish for all who like cream cheese or ice cream. In many respects, it seems more like ice cream than cheese, and is customary to serve it, very cold, in snowy piles, dressed only with granulated sugar. Ripe olives, canned, or packed dry and oily, can be had; antipasto ham; dried black figs, excellent when combined with fresh peaches; various Italian paste candies from Milan and Genoa. Other stores carry other brands of cheese. The Italian immigrant is not only loyal to Italy but to some particular Italian province, and it is only by shopping, discussing home towns in boot or heel, that one has the chance to recapture one's favorite Italian cheese.

Varieties of canned goods, too numerous to mention, useful for antipasto, seasoning, or salads are to be found; hearts of artichokes in oil, all manner of sardines and anchovies, and always, very cheaply, skinned tomatoes, and canned tomato pulp. The bakeries have a famous variety of bread sticks, crusty long loaves, round loaves, braided loaves. The big flat loaves of several pounds' weight, big as a top of a stool, make ideal week-end bread, for although it often seems hard at first, it keeps its freshness for many days, and has a hearty "chewy" quality demanded by most Mediterranean peoples in their staff of life. Panetoni is a product of Italian baking not to be missed. It is a sweet loaf, a breadlike cake, a cakelike bread, lavishly made with eggs, and fruit with raisins and citron. It is the queen of coffee cakes, most delectable when toasted. Wednesdays and Saturdays are usually special days for baking fresh panetoni, but the loaves keep so well, that one's only fear on Tuesdays and Fridays is that the supply may have given out.

Minestrone

The simplest of all Italian soups is minestrone. Cut off the rind of 1/2 pound of salt pork and put in 2 quarts of water to boil. Take a small piece of the pork, a few sprigs of parsley, and a section of garlic, and fork to a paste, then add to the water. Slice 2 carrots, 1/2 small cabbage, 1 cupful of dried lima beans (which have been soaking all night), some outside stalks of celery, 1/2 cupful of green peas if available, a lump of butter, a red pepper, and plenty of salt. Boil softly for from 2 to 3 hours. Some throw in a cupful of rice during the last 30 or 40 minutes. Before serving remove the chunk of salt pork, dice and throw back.

Pea Soup

Soak over night 1 pint of dry yellow peas. Take 1/4 pound of ham left-over, mince with 1 carrot, 1 small onion, parsley and celery. Fry in 2 tablespoonsful of olive oil or butter, then add peas and a pint of boiling water. Cook slowly 1 to 2 hours, adding water from time to time. Season with salt, pepper and a fragment of bay leaf. Strain through a coarse sieve. Serve with grated cheese.

Italian Rice

Fry a minced onion in 1/2 cupful of pure olive oil. When the onion is golden-brown, stir in a cupful of rice. Add boiling salted water from time to time, until the rice is tender. Do not stir rashly, but lift the rice

tenderly from time to time. When the grains are soft but are still separate grains, and not mushy, hastily add 2 pinches of curry powder dissolved in cold water. Remove from the stove, stir in lightly 1/2 cupful of grated cheese and serve piping hot.

Some cooks, instead of curry, use a level teaspoonful of saffron, which is appealing because of its color rather than flavor. Some add not only saffron, but 1/2 cupful of minced chicken left over from the yesterday's roast.

Potato

Use 1 cupful of cornmeal and 2 cupfuls of boiling water, salted. Make a good stiff cornmeal mush. When well cooked, spread out in a large pan or on a bread board to cook.

Make a white sauce with 1 cupful

of milk, 1 tablespoonful of butter and 1 tablespoonful of flour or cornstarch.

Make a further sauce of 1/4 pound of raw round steak, 1 slice of salt pork or bacon, 1 carrot, 1 stalk of celery, 1/2 of a small onion. Chop fine and put on a slow fire with 1 tablespoonful of butter. Presently add 1/2 tablespoonful of flour, a pint of hot water or soup stock, and simmer for 1/2 hour.

Now take a large baking dish, cut up the cornmeal in small squares and place in layers, interspersing grated cheese, 3 teaspoonfuls of white sauce and 3 of meat sauce until the dish is full. Bake until the top is brown and crisp.

Bean Soup

Soak over night 1 pint of kidney beans. Bring to a boil, then drain and start afresh. Fry 1 section of garlic, a sprig of parsley and 1 of celery, and 3 slices of onion, in liberal olive oil. When brown add can of tomatoes, and set to simmer. Mix beans and tomatoes and put through a sieve. Serve with bread sticks.



This Exquisite Cutting on Glass is Done by a Talented Austrian Woman, Fraulein Ena Rottenberg

Viennese Glass Cutting and Painting

Special Correspondence

TWO young Austrian women, graduates not long ago of the Kunst Gewerbe Schule (Vienna School of Applied Art), are putting their talents to excellent use and are meeting with success. The one is a cutter of glass and also a painter in black on glass, and the other paints in colors on glass.

Fraulein Ena Rottenberg has developed glass cutting to a point which is exceptional even in artistic Vienna. The glass comes in the first instance from Bohemia, now a province in Czechoslovakia. The design is drawn on the glass (which may be a vase, tumbler or bowl). Fraulein Rottenberg then holds the piece and works it on a glass-cutting machine until the figures and background are chiseled out. The degree of shading and the suggestion of depth and rounded form which she is able to bring out show great merit.

Designs After the Greek

The designs of Fraulein Rottenberg display a fine sense of proportion and composition, and a certain rhythm which are most pleasing and well adapted to the shape of the objects cut. There is a curious struggling, apparent in her art, of trying to combine the classical Greek design and figure with a modern atmosphere. The drapery and figures are classical in type but are occasionally brought up to date to keep pace with the demand in Vienna since the war for something unusual and modern. This feature of this young Austrian's work was particularly well illustrated by a design which she was in the act of

painting on a bowl at the time the writer visited her studio. The picture showed a series of classic figures, well united rhythmically and strongly outlined, but the women had been given bobbed hair!

Painting on Glass

The painting on glass is almost as satisfying as the carving or cutting of glass, but Fraulein Rottenberg is essentially a sculptor. In this field it would seem she possesses a fine opportunity to make a name for herself. Her companion in work, Fraulein Lotte Fink, does the painting. She paints in colors, which demands that her pieces be put four times through the process of firing as against twice for the black designs painted by Fraulein Rottenberg. Fraulein Fink has also brought her art to a fine degree of perfection, her colors supporting and elevating her well-composed designs. Both of these young women find the human figure, draped after the Burgundian or after the Greek manner, the best adapted to their vases and bowls and other pieces of glass.

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An Hungarian Dress Designer

AS THE writer sat in the studio of Mariska Karasz, her faith became firmer in the power of the United States to solve with intelligence and sympathy many of its complex problems. What is there about this spacious and orderly atelier where a delightful young Hungarian artist makes and displays dresses, which suggests such serious thoughts? Between costume design and national affairs, what is the relationship? It is this: America is learning to realize as never before how much every nation has to contribute to her life; and those who come to her from other lands are feeling more a part of her because she welcomes the gifts it is in their power to bestow. One loves best those whom one serves.

In 1913 Mariska Karasz arrived in New York without specialized training but with the artistic flair and power for concrete expression which belong to her lineage. Moreover she brought with her a gentle courtesy and a grace and graciousness which exalt the selection of a wardrobe into a social ritual.

Miss Karasz was so fortunate as to become the pupil of an instructor in Paris who responds enthusiastically to what is individual—Miss Ethel Traphagen.

"When I did something which looked, perhaps, a little odd," said Miss Karasz to the writer, "Miss Traphagen would hold it up with delight and say, 'Isn't that interesting?' She never attempted to conform my ideas to a conventional standard, she just helped me to express what was in my own head."

Her Designs Individualistic

Although Miss Karasz's designs derive from Hungary, she is too individual to be purely national. From her own country she imports embroideries, garments and portions of garments, such as caps, sleeves, kerchiefs, aprons, but these are adapted to American modes of the moment, remaining, however, distinctive, unique and curiously inspiring. Unusual appliques, panels, cuffs, pockets and insets elicit from outsiders that question delightful to the possessor of a distinguished dress, "Where did you find anything so original?" A shepherd's coat has suggested a delightful evening wrap. On its thick, almost felt-like surface of ivory-white she appliques bands of color cut in charming designs. Her materials are the finest and her workmanship is impeccable, so that artistic effect is enhanced by that smartness of line which is impossible to attain with scissors which are so wildly temperamental and needles which do not respect niceties of detail.

Nor does color run riot. It is modulated to soft harmonies. This season pure color is toned down into the pastel shades with which a color-sufficed public is cooling and refreshing itself.

Some Seasonable Models

Among the spring and summer models which Miss Karasz showed the writer was a jumper dress, the skirt of which was of russet kasha with inverted pleats at the sides, and to which was attached the waist made of all-over embroidery in shades of russet, yellows and greens. The cut of the waist suggested the bolero and under it was to be worn a sports blouse of cream-colored flannel.

A sports model actually as well as apparently in two pieces was fashioned of white flannel and edged with majenta braid. On the skirt was an applique of three bands, one a dull purple, another cerise and the third green. On the blouse the same colors were used to form a quaint design of little houses and trees. A summer dress was made of oyster-colored linen. Its simplicity of line was enhanced by an applique of a quaint black-and-white English print. Of this were formed on the skirt a band which had an edge of

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charming little points. The print was used again in the upper part of the sleeve.

Another warm-weather frock was fashioned of white sateen on which were embroidered in dots jolly flowers of orange, cerise, and green. The

Very little restraint is required in designing these types of garments in which eccentricity is often desirable—or at least desired. After doing this work for years I realized that I really wanted to be a free lance. So first I made up models which a little shop sold exclusively. But now I see my clientele and can plan my styles and colors for people whom I know. All my dresses range between certain prices, which I think are moderate. My customers are pleased that they can get from me unusual hand-made frocks which are not made in duplicate at a cost which is lower than unusual hand-made dresses can be bought in the shops; and I am entirely satisfied with my profits. Of course I have women who sew for me and they are all in sympathy with the standard I have set.

About Americans

"Are they Hungarian women, Miss Karasz?"

"Oh, no, they are Americans. I like best your colored women. I find them reliable and skillful. We get along very well."

"May I ask you, Miss Karasz, whether you find American young people companionable?"

The girlish artist and successful business woman answered with enthusiasm, "Oh, very. I have my best Paris and gay times with them. But European girls are most serious. We think it quite natural to talk about religion and about political theories and ideas. They are interesting to us and so do not seem inappropriate for any occasion. That is not the habit among your girls and young men, even when they are clever and well-educated. I think your reticence about serious matters makes social life a little less interesting here than with us."

Again the writer thought, "How much the stranger has to give to our national life."

Sugar and Other Sacks

Few housewives seem to know the simple trick of opening the seam of sugar and salt sacks and similar containers. Clip as close to the sack as possible the cord-like extension of the chain-stitching. Then take hold of the end of the thread on one side of the seam with one hand and the end on the other side with the other hand. Pull both threads at the same time and the seam will unravel instantly if one has begun at the right end. Or, change to the other end. Muslin grain sacks and large sugar sacks make excellent kitchen aprons.

The Handy Cork

A dry cork dipped in gasoline and rubbed on the window will remove spots which have defied ordinary cleaning. To clean knives which are not of rustless steel a cork wiped on the good household soap will prove invaluable.

When plates of enamel or china have become burnt in the oven a cork dipped in damp salt will make the burn marks disappear. A cork dipped in paraffin also cleans the tiles on the hearth.

If a cork is repeatedly dipped in benzine or gasoline and rubbed on the parts of linoleum where spots have appeared they will quickly be removed.

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4-inch length 10c

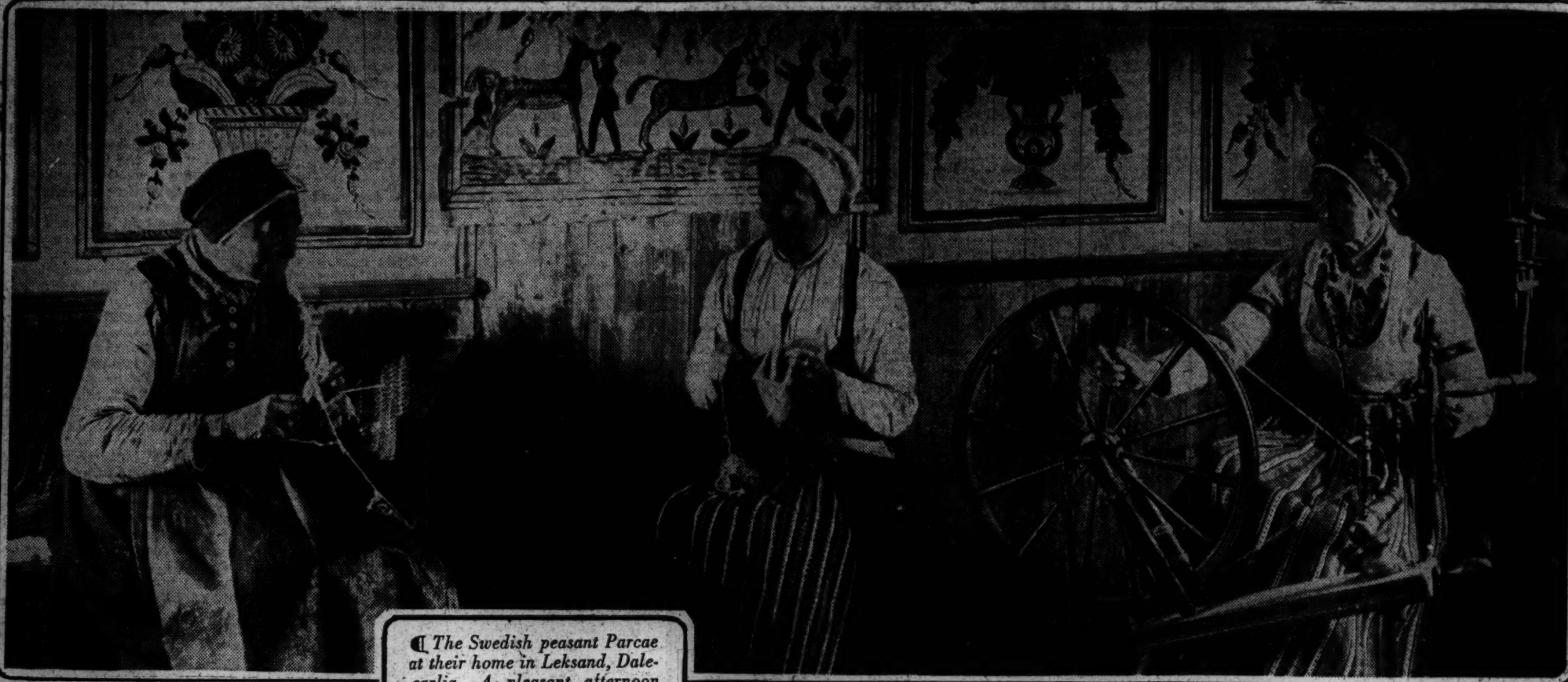
6-inch length 15c

8-inch length 20c

For a package of 5

<

America Greet Crown Prince and Princess of Sweden—Land of Romantic Color



¶ The Swedish peasant Parcae at their home in Leksand, Dalecarlia. A pleasant afternoon for conversation tuned to the hum of the spinning wheel and the click of the knitting needles.



¶ The beauty and wearing qualities of "homespun" is attested by the care and patience with which it is woven. In the Swedish peasant homes the family garments, for the most part, are made by hand from the raw materials.



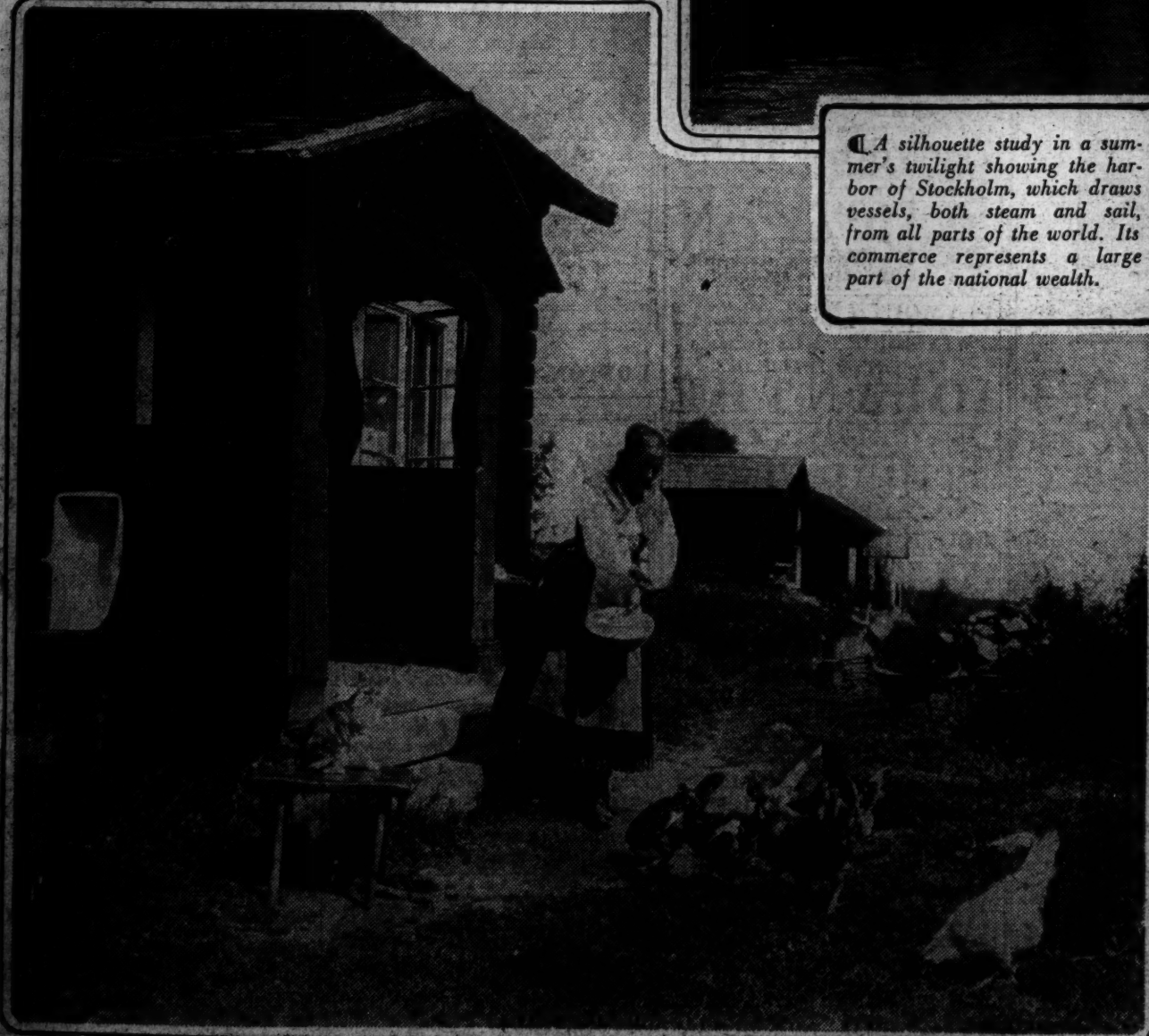
¶ The Crown Princess Louise and the Crown Prince Gustaf Adolphus of Sweden, who will tour the United States after unveiling the John Ericsson Memorial in Washington. Herbert Photos, Inc.



¶ In Dalecarlia there is much to interest the artist and thousands of canvases bear the stamp of this altogether delightful spot, while photographers find it rich in scenic beauty. This picture, made at Leksand, the photographer calls "Anna, a Swedish Maid, Fancy Free."

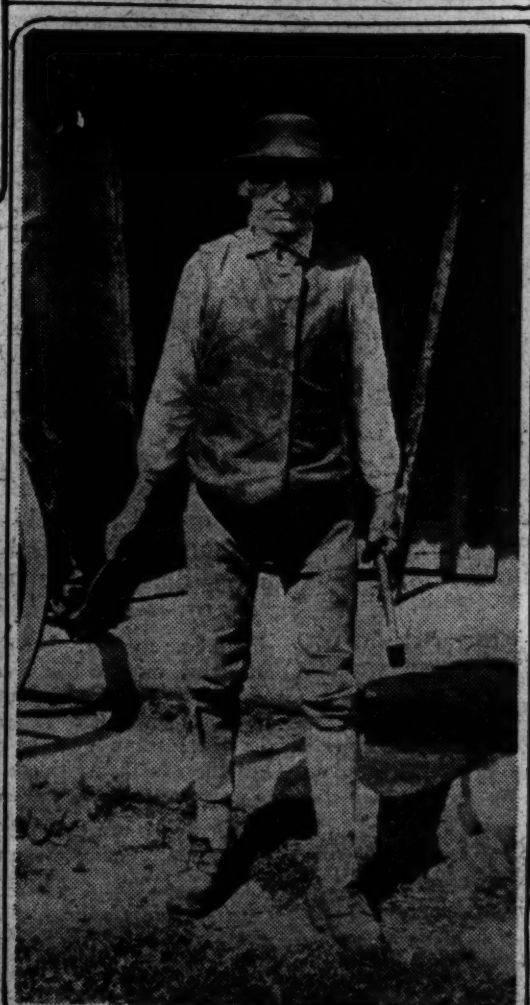


¶ A silhouette study in a summer's twilight showing the harbor of Stockholm, which draws vessels, both steam and sail, from all parts of the world. Its commerce represents a large part of the national wealth.



¶ Here is a typical farm scene in Dalecarlia. Log houses, made with cabinetmaker precision, are built to stand for centuries—indeed many of them bear the mellowness of years and are today sturdy and substantial, housing a large proportion of the peasant farm workers.

All Photographs Except Those in Circle Furnished by W. H. Tolson, Photographer, N. Y.



¶ Like a figure from early American history is the village blacksmith of Dalecarlia, whose customs and appearance have changed but little in the last century.

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CLEVELAND SIX has to its credit a number of actual performance records that tell more about quality, power and durability than all the superlative adjectives in the English language.

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Theatrical News of the World

Guitry's New Revue

Paris, May 1. Special Correspondence. THE name alone of Sacha Guitry spells success. And when Sacha Guitry betakes himself to writing a revue it is a promise of sure and long-lasting enjoyment for Parisians. The revue of Sacha Guitry, which is called "Vive la République!" inaugurates the renovated Théâtre Marigny in the Champs-Élysées. Léon Volterra, whose Casino de Paris is well known for the magnificence of its spectacles, specializes in revues, and he has thought of giving in his newly acquired Théâtre Marigny elegant and no less sumptuous entertainments. Yet, contrary to the Casino de Paris, which primarily seeks to appeal to its foreign clientele, the revue of the Marigny Théâtre is meant for French ears.

In the 20 tableaux imagined by Sacha Guitry there are some excellent pieces; others are too simple; but, on the whole, one is pleased by the fruitful inventions. The collaborator of Sacha Guitry is Albert Willemetz, provider of lyrics. The two authors have realized the tour de force of giving the whole of the first act to the politico-financial difficulties of France, and that without giving the spectator a moment of uneasiness or boredom. The second act was devoted to the theatrical events of the year, according to the old formula of revues.

The prologue shows us Marianne and the "experts" ridiculed by Molière who are called to pronounce upon her case. But they are little about Marianne. They only think of the triumph of their own doctrines. Under their black robes it is easy to recognize Briand, Poincaré, Herriot, Poinlevé. They are anxious for the advice of a confère whom, accompanied by a guitar, they greet to the strains of "Blum! Blum!" Under the ironical gaze of Sully,

"Rustlers' Ranch,"

Special from Monitor Bureau. NEW YORK, May 22.—"Rustlers' Ranch," a motion picture written by W. C. Tuttle, directed by Cliff Smith for Universal Pictures.

The "great open spaces" where man and horse once held undisputed sway are still "terra firma" to the picture makers. Dozens of "westerns" are turned out each year in Hollywood, and they are as popular today with the average screen audience as when they were first issued. Only a few of these pictorializations of riding and roping reach the Broadway theaters, however, and there are consequently a number of interesting "cowboy" stars little known to the more metropolitan audiences. Universal has long specialized in



ART ACORD

"westerns" and one of their most dependable and rewarding stars is Art Acord, the cowboy with the sweet smile and the soft eyes who always travels in compact formation with his pony and his dog, and who has the clever trick of talking over all important screen matters with his devoted pals.

In "Rustlers' Ranch" he impersonates a "western" and one of their most dependable and rewarding stars is Art Acord, the cowboy with the sweet smile and the soft eyes who always travels in compact formation with his pony and his dog, and who has the clever trick of talking over all important screen matters with his devoted pals.

Like Clouded Jewels

Naturally pretty teeth may be hidden by a dingy film coat

Don't hide yours any longer. Accept this remarkable dental test that restores "off-color" teeth to whiteness.

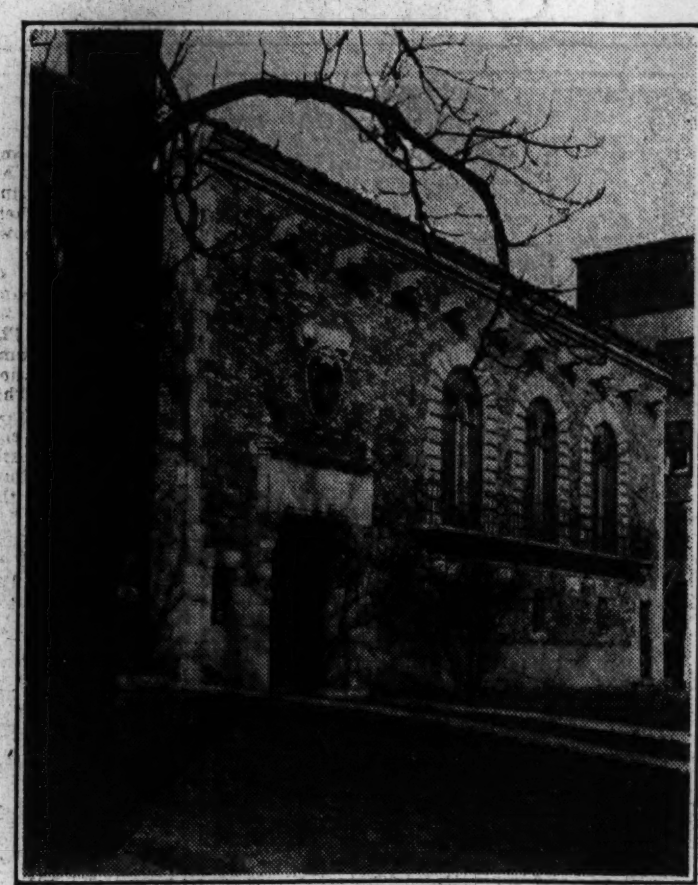
A new method in clearing up cloudy teeth, in giving "off-color" teeth a gleaming whiteness, has been found. It protects the teeth.

It works by removing a dingy film that forms on your teeth, and dulls them by absorbing discolorations from food. You can feel this film with your tongue.

Old-type dentifrices failed to remove it successfully. That's why brushing fails you.

FREE Mail Coupon for 10-Day Tube to THE PEPSODENT COMPANY, Sec. 1000, 1104 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

Name.....
Address.....
Only one tube to a family.

From Photograph by Thomas Ellison
The Players' Theater, Detroit.

The Players, Detroit

Detroit, May 20. Special Correspondence.

ONE of the foremost little theater buildings in the United States is the Players' Playhouse built here by members of the amateur theatrical group at a cost of \$150,000. On its stage, business men, lawyers, journalists and other professional men of Detroit take dramatic roles for the entertainment chiefly of their fellow members. The theater seats 385 and the membership in the organization is limited to 400.

Comedy, drama, tragedy, song and music are features of the monthly frolics, said Joseph Meadon, secretary of the Players', explaining further: "Many of these offerings are written by members and always performed by members. Within the ranks of the organization there is some of the best amateur dramatic talent in the country. Supper is served around 10:30 on Saturday evenings, the night of the performances, and after the supper the active members present an informal 'afterglow.' Professional actors drop in and see us after their regular performances and praise the completeness of the equipment and the beauty of the theater secured from natural surfaces of construction and with simplicity of treatment.

"The Players were organized in 1910 by about half a dozen men. The organization has grown until today its membership comprises 400 active and associate members and 20 non-resident members. "No social lines are drawn in the organization. The fraternization of men who have achieved and the men who are starting out with ambitions, the men who are doing things in a political, social and commercial way and those young men who are just breaking into such activities, is delightful to see because it is not hedged in with reservations."

A recent addition to the Playhouse is a series of panels painted by Paul Honore, depicting the strolling players of the Middle Ages.

The type of plays they are presenting adds to the general artistic effect. The repertoire is as follows: "Donna Maria La Brava," by Eduardo Marquina; "La Malquerida," by Jacinto Benavente; "Locura de Amor," by Manuel Tamayo y Baus; "Don Juan Tenorio," by Jose Zorrilla; "Cancionera," by S. y. J. Alvarez Quintero; "La Condesa Maria," by Juan Ignacio Luca de Tena; "El Caudal de los Hijos," Jose Lopez Pinillos.

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Beneath it are the teeth you admire in them. One's whole appearance changes as clear, white teeth come.

The name is Pepsodent. Thousands now employ it. The makers will send you a tube to try. Or... obtain large tube for a few cents at your toilet goods store.

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Name.....
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Only one tube to a family.

London Revival of Gogol Comedy

Special from Monitor Bureau.

LONDON, May 7.—At the Barnes Theater, revival of "The Government Inspector" by Gogol. Producer Komisarjevsky. The cast: Swietunov..... Elliott Seabrooke Derzhimorda..... James Lomas Luka Lukich..... Daniel F. Roe Amos Fenderson..... Stanley Drewitt Herr Hubner..... Sidney Benson Arden Philipovich..... Stanley Phillips Bobchinski..... Frederick Lord Anton Antonovich..... Alfred Clark Ivan Kummel..... Nell Carter Dobchinski..... Jack Knight Anna Andreyevna..... Hilga Sims Marya Antonovna..... Stella Freeman Avdotya..... Jane Ellis Oslip..... Lillian Loughton Ivan Alexandrovich Kilestakov..... Claude Rains

"The Government Inspector" which has been seen in London before, reminds one not a little of the political caricatures of the Georgian as well as the Victorian eras. Sometimes it is almost Hogarthian; and at other times distinctly Thackeranian.

The story of "The Government Inspector," it will be recalled, concerns a young, and by no means estimable, man who is mistaken by the officials of a Russian town, where he is stranded unable to pay his hotel bill, for the hourly expected Government Inspector. They load him with bribes, gifts, etc., and he enjoys himself hugely. Then he takes his departure before he is found out, and almost immediately afterward the real Government Inspector is announced. Tableau!

The play progresses in crescendo. The end of the last act is powerfully written, and it was done full justice by the admirable acting of Alfred Clark, as the Governor. As the sham Inspector, Claude Rains acted well, though one wonders whether his reading of the character is the correct one. He gives one the impression of a consequential, pompous little man, who takes the greatest thrust upon him a trifle self-consciously. Rains did not seem to have the personality to handle the part with sufficient gusto, or to see it together as a huge joke. He did not entirely enlist our sympathies, and one felt he really was rather a little cad. It almost required a Hawthorne touch to get the full value of humor out of the situation, though Rains certainly got the full value of impudence.

The other parts were all animated types, and well played as such. Komisarjevsky's production was surely on the right note of mechanical and primitive expressionism, illuminated by art, to which the Chauve Souris and other Russian companies have so accustomed English audiences.

"The Climax" Again Revived in New York

Special from Monitor Bureau.

NEW YORK, May 21.—Forty-fifth Street Theater, Samuel Wallace presents "The Climax," a drama by Edward Locke. Incidental music by Joseph Carl Brill, staged by the author. The cast:

Adelina Von Hagen..... Dorothy Francis Luigi Goffanti..... Albert Brunning Pietro Goffanti..... Esmingham Pinto John Raymond..... Walter Marshall

Anyone who has never seen this charming play has an agreeable evening at the theater in store. It has been played all over the world by many casts, as a regular theater attraction and for Chautauque and Lyceum circuits, during the years that have passed since its first performance in 1909 at Joseph Weber's Theater, New York.

It is difficult for one who read the manuscript several weeks before the first performance and found it so interesting that he read it straight through again and then saw the

George APOLLO, 46th St., W. 42 St. Eya. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

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opening performance, and many performances afterward, to tell just how good the present presentation is. Of course, Albert Brunning and Esmingham Pinto are fine but they were in the original cast and time has improved both of them, if such a thing is possible.

Dorothy Francis, although very good, is not equal to the demands of the part of Adelina as written. It is both a big acting part emotionally and one that calls for a great voice and therefore is difficult to fill. The part of the doctor is so unsympathetic a role that it is doubtful if any actor would seem to be good in it.

The little play is such good theatrical material, however, that cast details do not take from its enjoyment.

F. L. S.

New York Stage Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau.

NEW YORK, May 24.—A revival of Eugene O'Neill's "The Emperor Jones" with Charles Gilpin and the original company is scheduled for a

Broadway house in June. It will be given by Paul Kay, English producer.

The Players' Club revival of "Henry IV" at the Knickerbocker Theater, New York, begins a week's engagement on May 31.

"The Claim" is the winner of the Morning Telegraph's \$1000 play contest. David Belasco's heady, in the judges. It opens in Union Hill, N. J., on May 31.

"Able's Irish Rose" has started on its fifth year in New York. Anne Nichols' comedy has now surpassed the London run record of "Charley's Aunt," 1466 performances, and is exceeded only by "Chu-Chin-Chow," a spectacle which ran 2238 performances in London. "Able's Irish Rose" reached 1721 performances last evening at the Republic Theater, New York.

A. H. Woods announces the purchase of a mystery comedy, "Mr. X," by Joseph Szehenyi. It will be adapted from the Hungarian for fall presentation.

For the first time in 12 years, George Arliss will next season appear in Pacific coast cities, acting "Old English," the Galesworthy play in which he has been appearing for two seasons.

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Garden Theater of St. Louis

St. Louis, May 21. Special Correspondence.

AMONG movements to bring the theater to the people, St. Louis has taken a place with the Garden Theater, located in University City—a suburb of St. Louis. There three men have built an outdoor stage and auditorium where the people are seeing produced this season Shakespeare, Molière, and the old morality play, "Everyman."

The Garden Theater closed a short but successful season last year—successful financially only in the fact that it paid expenses, successful artistically in that it reached new goals in local dramatic interpretations and stagecraft, said Flint Garrison, the originator of this effort in stage development.

The stage itself is but a bower among trees. Two stately aims define its limits and interlacing boughs cover the stage with a roof of leaves, providing a sylvan, three dimension

setting. In front of the stage and projecting into the audience is an apron which can be converted into a pool of water or covered with a platform, thus providing an effect of intimacy between the players.

The amphitheater, or the artificial hill, is a construction of concrete and steel. It is shaped like a bowl cut in two. Nearest the stage the curve of the bowl is 80 feet across and at the upper limits it is 240 feet. From the level of the stage, it rises 30 feet. A series of planes geometrically figured and measured, assure a clear view of the stage from every seat. The box seats—two rows of them—are situated halfway up and behind them is a wide aisle or promenade.

The lighting of the stage is controlled from a switch room under the auditorium where the operator has a full view of the stage. This placing of the lighting box under the auditorium is one of the advantages of the theater construction, for the outside of the bowl has been transformed by trellis, vines, and awnings into an inviting retreat for rest, or

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The lighting of the stage is controlled from a switch room under the auditorium where the operator has a full view of the stage. This placing of the lighting box under the auditorium is one of the advantages of the theater construction, for the outside of the bowl has been transformed by trellis, vines, and awnings into an inviting retreat for rest, or

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may be used as shelter for the entire audience in case of rain.

In designing the theater, Mr. Garrison and his colleagues determined that it should be small enough to enable production without amplifiers, for they wanted to maintain the personality of the actor for all the audience. The construction was designed and tested for acoustic properties at all points. It is successful. Though busses and street cars are run to the theater, the gardens spaciouly arranged at the entrance, prevent their approach close enough to interfere with the audience's enjoyment of the play.

The owners maintain their livelihood in business, which enables the theater to remain unexploited for profit. It is a laboratory in which to test theories—those of Flint Garrison in production, those of Joseph Solari in lighting and background, and those of Margaret Breen in costume.

The season last year was distinguished by the production of "Electra," played by Margaret Anglin. Shakespeare's comedies will be played this year with but one short intermission.

Thomas Wood Stevens of Chicago Art Institute will direct the productions; and his cast will include William Franklin, Whitford Kane, and B. Iden Payne.

The season will close with the Pageant of Fashion, Aug. 2 to 22, a pantomime which presents fashions for the fall.

The repertoire, which opens June 14, includes "Midsummer Night's Dream," "Twelfth Night," "The Taming of the Shrew," and "Everyman."

Winnipeg Little Theater

WINNIPEG, Man., May 12 (Special Correspondence).

The little theater movement in Winnipeg has been given a considerable impetus by a group of business men who plan to purchase the building in which the Community Players have staged their productions for the last few years. The sum of \$9000, and the raising of an additional \$3000 to provide a needed addition for storage of scenery, and for equipment is sought. The gentlemen said he would donate \$1000 if need be. The club now has a membership of 650 persons. During the last four years, 165 members participated in the presentation of the club's plays, and 800 young people assisted in various ways.

Clare Kummer has completed a comedy tentatively titled "Splek and Spanish," in which her daughter, Marjorie Kummer, now in "Pomeory's Past," will probably appear.

Kate Lawson will be technical director for the Theater Guild next season.

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2nd Stage Play
2nd Stage Play

THE HOME FORUM

Briton Rivière's Lions

Knowing Good

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Romanticism in American Literature

IT IS not curious that in describing tendencies and traits of American literature we have been so sparing of the term romanticism? It has for some years seemed anomalous to me that historians, critics, editors, and anthologists have simply classified and characterized all our writing as if no such word ever existed. Yet, when we stop to think, would it not be inconceivable that a literature which through a larger part of the nineteenth century received its strongest impulses from the European tradition, and which was only a continuation and adaptation of the specific English tradition, should not feel some influence of the sustained outburst of the Romantic Movement? Others must have asked the same question, and now at last, to my profound gratification, comes the answer to my unspoken perplexity. In a recent article and also in a new anthology of American literature Professor Norman Foerster comes forward to propose that we adopt this word (vague and controversial as it is) to cover the main course of our literature during the past century.

In urging so important an innovation let him summarize his own case: "Despite casual glances at English romanticism, our literary historians have obscured the fact that the literature of the United States from the birth of the nation to the twentieth century is part of the Romantic Movement. We too had our precursors in the eighteenth century, of whom Freneau is the most distinguished; we had our sentimental preparation, our Werther fever, our Gothic enthusiasm, our fresh interest in nature, and we had a democratic Revolution before the French. We had our first generation of moderate romantics, writers like Bryant, Irving, and Cooper. At the height of our romantic movement, say between 1820 and the Civil War, we had the group—Emerson, Hawthorne, Thoreau, Lowell, Longfellow, Poe, Whitman—who virtually brought an American literature into being. We had in the Elizabethan New England a larger and more compact 'school' than the Lakists or Cockneys in England, comparable rather with the romanticists in Germany. For inspiration we looked to England and the Continent, as England had looked to Germany, and Germany to France (or Rousseau). We had our lovers of beauty; we were fascinated by the Middle Ages; we wrote ballads; we had disciples of nature; we turned to the national past, to the Revolution, and the Indians; we cultivated the sense of wonder, the supernatural, the grotesque, the ego, the genius; we were ardent in social reform, and carried out pantheistic notions at Brook Farm and Fruitlands; we worked out our theories of poetry and art in revolt against pseudo-classicism; we were reverently appreciative of Shakespeare, traveled much in the realms of Elizabethan gold, discovered or rediscovered Homer, Plato, Dante, Calderon, Ronsard, Goethe, Kant, and the Germans generally."

An impressive array of evidence, I think we must agree, leading to his important conclusion:— "It follows that what we lacked in our country was not, certainly, a Romantic Movement, but a Victorian era at all comparable with England's. Our Victorianism was both brief and undistinguished." So radical a generalization as the latter we shall, however, accept with no little hesitation: for I should say that during the first three-quarters of the nineteenth century American literature was Victorian in spirit and that therefore we may well describe our romanticism as Victorian in spirit.

Let us look for confirmation at the list of those whom Mr. Foerster designates as "our outstanding romantics, Emerson, Hawthorne, Longfellow, Whittier, Poe, Thoreau, Lowell, and Whitman." Obviously the salient qualities of all these run through the entire range of their respective temperaments, are conventional (in the best sense) and conservative in thought, feeling, and expression. Thoreau, Emerson, and Whitman show deep-eyed and pervasive strains of romanticism as a thoroughgoing attitude toward the world. All three emphasize the supremacy of individual rights in every activity and every human relationship. This, I take it, is the test of romanticism, and hence the outstanding romantic expression of American literature, at least among this imposing list of leading writers, must be sought within the limits of the work of these three par excellence.

In Thoreau the strain is implicit rather than expressly formulated. It is his solitary independence upon his own resources, that makes his writing unique in more than one sense. "Here at my door is pasture enough for my imagination," he observes, and I could easily do without the post office. It is in Emerson, I believe, that we have the supreme American romanticist, because the doctrine of individualism is the quintessence of his thought. In the very first paragraph which he gave to the world (the little volume "Nature" published in 1836) he exclaimed, "The foregoing generations bequeathed God and nature face to face; we, through their eyes, why should not we also enjoy an original relation to the universe? Why should we have a poetry and philosophy of insight and not of tradition, and a religion by revelation to us, and not the history of theirs? . . . why should we grope among the dry bones of the past, or put the living generation into masquerade out of its faded wardrobe? The sun shines today also. There is more wool and flax in the field. There are new lands, new men, new thoughts. Let us demand our own works and laws and worship."

This was the beginning and the whole substance of the message which he preached to his age and his nation for well-nigh fifty years. In a score of volumes and in his lectures this was the burden of his inspired words. Each essay and each address was in effect an exposition of self-reliance: "Who would be a man must be a nonconformist"; "I had better never see a book, than to be warped by its attraction clean out of my own orbit, and made a satellite instead of a system." How familiar and how vital are these utterances!

So in his own fashion Whitman, in his first words published to the world, leaves no doubt as to his preoccupation:— "I celebrate myself, and sing myself. . . . I am myself, and sing myself. . . . I permit to speak at every hazard, Nature without check with original energy. . . . I exist as I am, that is enough."

Into this naïve and quite disarming egotism, at the same time, Whitman sooner or later generally weaves the supplementary celebration of all other men in a continual rhapsodic pean of universal brotherhood.

For every atom belonging to me as good belongs to you, and My soul embraces you this hour, and we affect each other without ever seeing each other.

Such a rhapsodic and complete humanitarian sympathy may be regarded as the social aspect of a thoroughgoing romanticism.

This aspect immediately suggests a fundamental confusion of romanticism on American soil. In all three of the personalities whom I have here selected as our outstanding romantics, I think, we recognize a distinctive New World flavor. Emerson's magnificent Phi Beta Kappa address at Harvard in 1837 has been described as America's spiritual declaration of independence as compared with the political declaration of 1776. What Emerson emphasized was, as everybody knows, the unique opportunity for the free development of human powers now at last provided by political liberty and by the vast expanse of an unexploited continent. And this, I consider, was strikingly repeated over and over again by Whitman.

In short, American romanticism is embodied in the pioneer spirit. It is the spirit of the pioneer, and it is the spirit of the pioneer that we find in the literature of the United States. It cannot be better described in criticism than by the term Professor Foerster has used.

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Sounds Accurately Sent Using Beams of Light

Clear Quality of Radioast Program Maintained During Experiments

We take considerable pleasure in presenting the following article by Donald C. Stockberger of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology on one of the most interesting and least-known phases of communication, the transmission of sound over light waves. Mr. Stockberger points out the great advantage of the highly directional nature of the method, and it is not unlikely that some new method for utilizing this idea may be produced which will justify continued research in this direction.

According to modern views, radio waves and light are identical except for size and frequency. No doubt you have watched the waves on a lake or larger body of water and have noticed that the distance between crests or peaks is sometimes several feet, whereas at other times it is less than an inch. Although we cannot see all of them, there are large and small waves spread around us; some are radio waves of wavelengths of several hundred meters; others are light waves, tiny ripples having wavelengths of only a few ten-thousandths of a meter. It is any more surprising then that we should be able to send spoken words and music over a ray of light than that we radiocast by means of radio waves? Before we consider how this can be accomplished let us give credit to two well-known inventors, because really the idea of light communication is not new.

On August 27, 1850, at a meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Alexander Graham Bell delivered a lecture on the production of sound by light. He described a device which he termed the "photophone" by means of which he and his co-worker, Sumner Tainter, had been able to transmit sounds with a beam of light. His method consisted in varying the intensity of a light ray through the use of a delicate mirror which vibrated when sound waves struck it. At the receiving end this varying light ray fell on a selenium cell, the electrical resistance decreased and increased as the light increased and decreased, and so permitted a variable current to flow through a battery and telephone receiver connected in series with the cell. Bell stated that this variable current reproduced the original sounds in the receiver, and that he had been able to receive spoken words at a distance of over 200 meters from the vibrating mirror. Since the apparatus which he had at his command was crude compared with modern apparatus, it is probable that the quality of reproduction obtained was far from satisfactory. At any rate the idea appears not to have been greatly developed.

More recently Dr. Lee De Forest has demonstrated and described his phonofilm method of reproducing sound by means of light. He records sounds on a moving strip of photographic film by exposing the latter to a small beam of light whose intensity is varying with the same frequencies as those of the sounds. To reproduce the sound, after the film has been developed and a positive film has been made, the latter is passed between a light source and a photo-electric cell, an instrument which when connected to a B battery passes a current whose magnitude is proportional to the intensity of the light falling on it. The light and dark spots on the film are responsible for the intensity variations in the light which reaches the cell and therefore for the sounds which are reproduced in the telephone which is placed in the B battery circuit.

In ordinary radio transmission an oscillator tube coupled to the antenna sends out radio frequency waves which act as a carrier for the speech or music. This tube is similar to, although much larger than, the kind we use in our receiving sets, and the amount of power delivered by it depends upon the voltage applied between its grid and filament, just as in the case of our smaller tubes. By varying the grid voltage through the use of a telephone transmitter and battery, the power output is made to vary in proportion to the sound. It is the variation in strength or amplitude of the radio wave which the detector of a receiving set converts into a varying current. If the voltage between the grid and filament of the oscillator tube is changing back and forth between two values 1000 times per second, then the radio wave strength also changes at the same rate. Consequently a 1000-cycle note can be heard in the headphones or loud-speaker.

Now to transmit on light waves we need only to replace the oscillator tube and antenna by a powerful source of light whose intensity can be controlled by a telephone transmitter. Recently, in the physics department of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, it was found that a quartz mercury vapor arc was capable of responding to rapid changes in applied voltage in such a way as to send out a light which flickered at an amount proportionate to and at the same rate as the voltage changes. It was a simple matter then to transmit speech and music, for it was already known that a good photoelectric cell would respond to the flickering light and reproduce faithfully the sounds in a speaker connected in its circuit.

The photoelectric cell operates in a manner somewhat analogous to that of the ordinary detector in that a flow of electrons takes place between a metal surface and a positively charged plate. The number of electrons crossing the space per second depends upon the amount of light falling upon the metal surface; the stronger the light, the greater the current. No filament is necessary because the action of the light causes electron emission. No grid is required because the intensity of the light regulates the amount of electron flow. In general, photoelectric cells are not subject to all

tude of the alternating current. The stronger the signal, whether it be from a violin note or any other sound, the greater is the intensity of the current and the greater is the resulting flicker in the light. The higher the pitch of the sound producing the radio signal, the more rapidly the light flickers. We can easily see from what has been said how the light is to respond to both the soft and hard sounds and to high and low tones. A soft, deep bass note would cause a small, comparatively slow flicker, whereas a loud, piercing piccolo note would produce a much greater and faster flicker.

The light receiving set is similar to the ordinary radio receiving set except that a photoelectric cell replaces the crystal or vacuum-tube detector and no radio frequency amplifier is employed. The flickering light passes through a small window in the silvered photoelectric cell bulb and there causes a pulsating current to flow. A small slow-frequency pulsating current which would in turn produce a soft bass note in the loudspeaker. This sound would be of the same pitch and quality as the original sound before it was radiocast. Indeed it has been found that an entire radiocast program, including all of the spoken words, can be radiocast on light waves and reproduced with a quality equal to that obtained with any good modern radio receiving set.

So far, the transmission of sound by light has not been developed to the point where great distances may be covered. Although this development may follow, this method of communication can never compete with the present-day radio methods because light is easily absorbed by smoke, fog and the like. It does possess one feature, however, which would render it of value under certain conditions. It is perfectly directive and therefore would enable a boat to communicate with an airplane without encroaching. No special code would be necessary, for no one outside the path of the light ray could receive the message. The objection, that both the transmitting and receiving stations could be discovered easily because of the light, is quickly removed for direct transmission by ultra-violet radiation has been successfully accomplished. This radiation is invisible and yet it can be produced and controlled by the same apparatus as is used in light transmission.

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Radio Programs

Tonight's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 18

Evening Features

FOR WEDNESDAY, MAY 26

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

CNRM, Montreal, Que. (411 Meters)

5:30 p. m.—Empire Day program by Symphony Orchestra; under the direction of F. Verham.

CFCA, Toronto, Ont. (457 Meters)

5:30 p. m.—Empire Day program by the direction of Roy Stewart. 10—Gilbert Watson and his orchestra.

WCHS, Portland, Me. (348 Meters)

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WCHS, Portland, Me. (348 Meters)

8:20—Jane Cammack, soprano. 8:45—Frank Tilton.

MOUNTAIN STANDARD TIME

KOA, Denver, Colo. (322 Meters)

6 p. m.—Stocks, markets, live stock, prices. 7—Radio concert. 8—National Farm Radio Council talk. 8:30—Radio concert. 9—Studio program. 9:15—Studio program. 9:30—Studio program. 9:45—Studio program. 10—Studio program. 10:15—Studio program. 10:30—Studio program. 10:45—Studio program. 11—Studio program. 11:15—Studio program. 11:30—Studio program. 11:45—Studio program. 12—Studio program. 12:15—Studio program. 12:30—Studio program. 12:45—Studio program. 1—Studio program. 1:15—Studio program. 1:30—Studio program. 1:45—Studio program. 2—Studio program. 2:15—Studio program. 2:30—Studio program. 2:45—Studio program. 3—Studio program. 3:15—Studio program. 3:30—Studio program. 3:45—Studio program. 4—Studio program. 4:15—Studio program. 4:30—Studio program. 4:45—Studio program. 5—Studio program. 5:15—Studio program. 5:30—Studio program. 5:45—Studio program. 6—Studio program. 6:15—Studio program. 6:30—Studio program. 6:45—Studio program. 7—Studio program. 7:15—Studio program. 7:30—Studio program. 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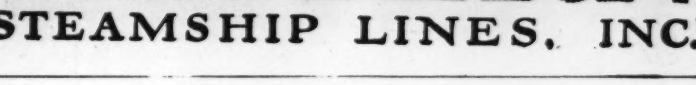
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1926

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

With that courage and insight which she so often displays in her analyses of social conditions, Miss Jane Addams, in an address delivered before the National Federation of Settlements, in Cleveland, declared the greatest hindrance to progressive reforms, especially in America, to be the false apprehension that there is danger of advancing too far, or too rapidly, along lines admittedly safe and in a direction generally regarded as desirable. She intimated, although she did not thus definitely phrase it, that civilization fears its own shadow; that at the crucial moment, when the end sought is made attainable, there is a shrinking backward from the goal lest the realization of ideals long regarded as sound and in every sense safe and sane may possibly disarrange those social and political balances which have governed or measured nationalistic conduct.

Does Civilization Fear Its Shadow?

The thought is one which cannot be carelessly put aside. In its larger sense, of course, the tendency is but the aggregate expression of individual human fear. Since the world began, mankind has persistently refused to accept even those blessings provided and made easily available. The same is as true today as it was a hundred or a thousand years ago. The reasons for such refusal are not always the same, to be sure. Today there may be one excuse, and tomorrow another. But the result is the same. If it is not fear, it is obstinacy, or perversity, or jealousy, or perhaps that most cleverly disguised of all so-called excusable human propensities, intellectuality. The way-wise and the erudite quite often are those most likely to overlook the beautiful things along the way.

Perhaps it will be agreed that the progress of civilization's advance should be steady and without halts or deviations. No one will be inclined to disagree with this simple proposition. Yet the chart fails to show any such record. There are recurrent periods of stagnation, if not of actual retrogression. Conservatism, in some disguise, holds up a warning hand and the procession stops to make camp along the road, possibly within sight of its main objective. Caution, which is quite often fear in some pleasing disguise, warns that the thing cannot be done, or that if it can be that it should not be. Those who have fought the battle and borne the burden in the heat of the day are persuaded that their zeal has carried them beyond the point of safety; that they have been made the victims of some sinister influence which they could not, unaided, comprehend.

Miss Addams, for the purposes of her argument, defines the present-day bogey as the shadow of Bolshevism. The epithet "Bolshevik," she says, is being hurled at every proposed social reform, no matter how moderate it may be. "The American people are in a panic," she declared, "and we must help them to mitigate the scare, remembering that all this is nothing new." The statement, admitting its correctness, would indicate that while the people have listened apprehensively to the warning that they were being made the victims of cleverly devised propagandist schemes evolved somewhere beyond the borders of their own country they have, in fact, allowed the smoke screen of fear and prejudice to obliterate the very pathway which they themselves had chosen and marked.

The experiences through which generations of Americans since the landing of the Pilgrims have passed should make the people of today proof against the subtle influences which are always at work. They have seen great social and political reforms realized by adherence to what was courageously declared to be the right. That the onward progress has only been hindered from time to time, and never actually halted or caused to retrogress, has been due to the larger understanding gained by those upon whose shoulders the destinies of the Nation have rested. Today there is need of such clear insight and consecration. But these cannot be gained by submission to fear or by refusing to grasp and put down the enemies that stand along the road. They are, when finally laid, found to be but the shadows of the forms of a higher and better civilization, sometimes in the guise of counterfeiters of true liberty and freedom.

With all deference to the statesmen now engaged diligently in preparing to revise the rules of the Democratic National Convention, it may be suggested that the proportion of the convention votes a would-be nominee must get is of vastly less importance than the proportion of the votes of the electorate he can corral after being nominated. The Hon. John W. Davis accumulated two-thirds of the votes in Madison Square Garden. Need more be said?

What the Democrats ought to be doing, instead of quarreling over the two-thirds rule—which we agree is illogical and undemocratic—is to develop some statesman of such proportions that he can make the Nation forget his convention vote in the size of his popular majority. If ever a political organization needed to give heed to Walt Whitman's exhortation, "Produce great persons," it is the Democratic Party of today. But what is it doing to that end?

Usually in opposition a party finds its greatest opportunity to develop men and to outline issues. It is free of responsibility for actual accomplishment. It is always on the attack. The failures and weaknesses of the party in power are its ammunition, while nothing of its own doing can be selected for criticism, for it is powerless to do anything.

The Democratic Party has been in opposition since 1920. In all that time it has developed no national leader, nor has it even formulated a coherent national policy upon which it could appeal to the country. The Democrats concerning whose presidential aspirations there is the most discussion are, without exception, chiefly

famous for their hostility to the prohibition law. If they have other qualifications for leadership, they have been obscured by the resonance of their appeals for the restoration of rum.

This is an intolerable position for a great party to occupy. But it will not be rescued by wrangling over details of party strategy and management. A scant two years remains for the party now in opposition to fit itself for an appeal to the Nation for elevation to first place. Will it have nothing better then to offer than the choice of two or three wet governors, and a congressional record wholly devoid of constructive endeavor?

Apart from one unhappy feature, today's outlook in British India holds more of encouragement for the student of its progress than has been the case for above half a decade. Politically, the great peninsula is healthier than it has been since the reformed constitution was promulgated. Few of the

India's Chief Problem

foremost men in the native parties but are bending their efforts to furthering administration. Instead of leading opposition forces in the field or sulking in partisan tents. Racism, as between Briton and Indian, has waned to a remarkable degree. Unfortunately, that communalism which sets Hindu against Muhammadan, and Brahman against non-Brahman, has developed dangerously. Since 1922 the disturbances due to this essentially religious cause have been distressingly frequent; it is probable that their suppression has entailed more efforts on the part of the British Raj than at any previous period in its splendid history.

At this writing, the problem dominates the politics of a majority of the provinces and threatens to assume paramount importance in every region of Hindustan. By an unkind irony of circumstance, the arrival at Bombay of Lord Irwin, the new Viceroy, synchronized with a sanguinary outbreak at Calcutta, and now the cables bring equally alarming news from Kharagpur. It is a tragic development for the Swarajists, whose program is based largely upon the theory that an "Indian Nation," undivided and indivisible, has actual existence. There was, to be sure, a short time, beginning in 1919, when mutual hate of the white man led to a surface seeming of Hindu-Muhammadan unity, but it was short-lived. For some time now the real hostility between the two communities has shown itself on many and increasingly frequent occasions, of which those of Kharagpur are latest.

Nothing could make more clear the fundamental and continuing cleavage between the 220,000,000 Hindus and the 70,000,000 Muhammadans. It is to be remembered, too, that, though always in a minority, the Moslem invaders were for centuries the masters of Hindu India; they, assuredly, have not forgotten it. From the first days of the Diarchy, committees have been trying to find a solution to the riddle of representation between these huge groups. The quondam conquerors will not accept permanent inferiority to those who outnumber them three to one, nor will the Hindus concede political equality to a numerically inferior folk.

As one outbreak of this religio-racial violence succeeds another, the moderate man is filled with gravest apprehension. He sees in them not only a standing menace to life and safety but, as well, the rock on which all hopes of national unity for India yet may suffer shipwreck. It is possible that all this (as has, indeed, been said) is but one (emphasized) phase of the "flight from Swaraj," which Sir Valentine Chirol discusses in his latest survey of conditions in the sub-continent, but, whatever its origin and motive force, it has come to furnish the Administration and native leaders with their chief problem—one not to be solved by nebulous resolutions passed by well-meaning congresses, much less by the vicarious fasts of a Mahatma Gandhi. While Hindus and Moslems stand divided the Indians cannot constitute a nation; until they become a nation they can make no effective contribution to present-day civilization.

One is inclined to the conviction that of all the proposed remedies guaranteed to bring an era of greater prosperity to the American farmer, not the least valuable, from an economic standpoint, is cheaper and more readily available electric power. What was an agency once regarded as too remote to be available as an aid to practical agriculture is now looked upon by students of industry and applied economics as something which will go so far in aiding and cheapening production as to solve the chief problems which the farmers are compelled to face.

But it seems to be assumed by those who have analyzed conditions surrounding the farms that the relief available must come, not through the channels formerly depended upon in most sections of the United States, the independent or isolated plants privately or municipally operated by steam power, but from what recently have come to be recognized as superpower plants, composed of co-ordinated units, preferably with the base or chief supply station located advantageously upon some river capable of furnishing a sustained energy which can be relied upon during all seasons of the year. Thus the forward-looking outliners of the relief plan see, in the near future, the development of the vast potential power projects along the St. Lawrence River to the north, and as vividly the development of similar projects on the Tennessee, the Columbia and the Colorado.

But even these, when completed, will not exhaust the resources which are available. It is estimated that both in the United States and Canada there await development enough potential units, measured in horsepower or in kilowatts, to turn all the wheels of industry, not only in the mills and factories, but on the farms and in the dairies. Gradually there is, it would seem, a lessening of the opposition to the corporate or private development of these re-

sources. It has been quite clearly indicated that neither nationally, by states, nor municipally, can anything approaching practical development of these resources be assured.

Capital, privately or collectively owned, awaits an invitation to make the development of these projects possible. There is convincing argument in the claim that this permission should be given, always with proper assurance that the rights of the public are to be protected.

An attractive opportunity to measure one's own grasp of contemporary affairs is provided by the reprinting of the examinations used in the contests sponsored by the New York Times to determine in various institutions of learning the grasp of contemporary affairs secured by the contesting students in their newspaper reading. Practically everybody reads one or more newspapers, but almost anybody who has warmly discussed contemporary affairs with others—as who has not?—will agree that the grasp varies with individuals.

Testing the Grasp of Contemporary Affairs

An examination of these tests reveals that there are several ways of determining this grasp. One way is to arrange a long list of statements concerning matters of common interest, and allow the examinee to decide whether he thinks each statement in turn is correct. Is it, for example, true, or isn't it, that "exports of the United States to Russia in 1925 are officially reported to have been greater in value than in any pre-Soviet year"? Or that "Premier Mussolini became a member of the Masonic fraternity at a meeting of the body in December"?

Another is to arrange parallel columns of names and descriptive phrases—"Arturo Toscanini," for example, on one side, and "Person refused admittance to the United States because of alleged radical opinions" on the other—and let the examinee exhibit how well he can properly match the names and descriptions. Another is to ask the examinee to answer briefly a number of interesting questions, such as "What reform proposal has recently been associated with the name of W. Z. Ripley?" and "What is No. 61?" and "What was the Chinese customs conference?" etc., etc. Another way is for the examinee to fill in a blank space: "The Party gained a victory in the Australian elections," or "— is the new president of Union Theological Seminary."

It is a good test of grasp to "set down a few of the thoughts which you associate with the following: 'Locarno,' 'Air Controversy,' 'Slacker,' 'John D. Jr.,' 'Suzanne,' 'Colonel House's Memoirs,' 'Red Grange,' 'Herrin,' 'Shakespeare Theater,' 'Cinderella,' 'Duce,' 'Hit-Runner,' 'General Butler.'" And another very good test is to "discuss the 'crime wave' in the United States, showing its character and extent and giving some of the explanations that have been advanced," explain the Mitchell case, expound the Locarno agreements and the policies and aims of the participating nations, give an account of the problems confronting France, and end up by writing a "general survey of conditions and developments in China during the past six months, with special reference to the relations of China with foreign countries."

Long before the invention of the printing press the Romans had a proverb that there is a wonderful sweetness and delight in knowledge; but how limited was the supply of this honey for the Roman compared with that available to the modern man in the street! Unfolding his newspaper, this searcher for knowledge unfolds the world; his active mind scampers all over the planet and jumps off at intervals into illimitable space; his grasp of contemporary affairs includes impartially the stars in the sky and the stars in the "movies." Yet it is also an embarrassment of honey: one has to agree with Huxley that "if a little knowledge is dangerous, where is the man who has so much as to be out of danger?" Time presses: we must grasp what we can. It is quite possible that one student may have the grasp of an athlete on "What are the principal divorce centers now patronized by Americans?" or perhaps on "Tut-ankh-Amen," and yet cling but feebly to "What are the arguments for and against the establishment of a 'Secretary of Education'?" Or vice versa.

Editorial Notes

While some in Pueblo County (Colorado) "punishment" is the only thing that ever exercises a salutary influence in checking lawlessness may have regarded dubiously the decision to use methods of kindness to check automobile speeders, actual results attained must have persuaded even these that their judgment was wrong. For the initiation of the "honor system" in that section has proved highly effective, according to the best information procurable. Of course, deliberately reckless drivers and drunken drivers receive different treatment, but that large class of offenders which is just careless or after a bit of a thrill seems to respond to the new method of handling better than its most ardent advocate dared to believe would be the case. As the chairman of the board of county commissioners has put it, "It is safety that we want, and not fines." And that being the case, whatever will make a man co-operate in obtaining the result desired is worthy of unbiased consideration.

It is heartening to learn of the success that has been attained by J. T. O. Barnard, deputy commissioner of the Burma Frontier Service, in stamping out slave trading and negotiating with one of the local peoples, the Nagas, for the abolition of human sacrifice. Between three thousand and four thousand slaves were liberated, their owners being compensated to the amount of well over \$1000. Regarding the human sacrifice question, Mr. Barnard is quoted as believing that by means of a durbar and financial good will the practice will finally be stopped. Thirty-four villages have actually already agreed to give it up. Others suggested that if the Government would provide victims for holding one final and complete sacrifice, the practice would be stopped! Certainly, however, sufficient steps have been taken in the right direction to give encouragement.

The Pueblo Tetelpam

This afternoon Don Julio and I rode over the hills beyond San Angelo to the Indian village where is found the intake of the old aqueduct which carries water to the gardens and orchards for which this nook of the Valley of Mexico has been famous since Colonial times.

It is the middle of the dry season, and our road led over whitish slopes of rocklike tepetate, barren save for the occasional finds of spiked century plants, which thrive best in poor, arid soil. In the time of the Aztecs these rolling mesas were covered with a thick growth of cedar and oak, but within a short time after the Conquest the Conquistadores had reduced the hillsides to the same denuded state as their native Castile.

The distant mountain rim which encloses the valley still retains a coat of forest green, but it has been worn thin by industrious generations of charcoal burners who supply the capital with its principal fuel. We passed en route a group of these carboneros, with tattered clothes and grimy faces, driving before them burros laden with sacks of charcoal.

On our return trip we dismounted at the pueblo Tetelpam, a straggling village at the edge of a deep barranca, half hidden by a fold in the hillside. There was the sound of gurgling waters as we descended into the narrow street of the village. The odor of peach blossoms was in the air. Geraniums and roses clambered over the gray walls which surrounded the little garden plots of the Indian families who have lived there for generations.

Tetelpam is one of the fortunate villages sharing in the precious liquid brought down from the mountains by the aqueduct, and as I listened to the murmur of the stream through the irrigation ditches, and felt the refreshing coolness after the long ride across the dusty slopes, it was easier for me to understand the agrarian revolution which has shaken Mexico to its depths, and to appreciate the stubbornness with which the pueblos cling to the water rights which their Indian forefathers have enjoyed for centuries. I felt a personal interest in Tetelpam, as it is the tierra, or home land, of Loreto, our first garden boy. In spite of our offer of free lodgings, and although Tetelpam is six miles from our house, Loreto returned to the village every night in order to sleep in the adobe hut which he called home. Although distinctly an Indian pueblo, it was easy to see from the neatness of the gardens and the solidity of the houses that Tetelpam was a superior sort of a village.

The buildings were of the tepetate which is carved out in blocks from the hillsides, leaving grottoes which are often passed off as romantic tourists as prehistoric caves. However, the huts were all of the blockhouse type found throughout Mexico—square, whitewashed, with flat roof, and a single door leading to the only room. The walls of every house were crowned with rows of yellow marrow, ripening in the sun, and looking for the world like the merlons which top the many fortress-like hacienda buildings hereabouts.

But its gardens are at once the glory and prosperity of Tetelpam. Laid out in irregular fashion to take advantage of the vagrant spots of fertile soil accessible to the natural course of the stream as it flows down from higher levels, they appear more like pleasure gardens than the only means of livelihood of the owner.

An Indian garden is always a masterpiece of picturesque disorder. Lacking the ambition or imagination to clear his plot of ground of the bowdiers of volcanic rock left there thousands of years ago by a titanic upheaval, the native

farmer is content to train over their jagged surface the frijoles and calabashes, which make up, together with corn, the great triumvirate of Mexico's staple foods.

There may be a few beds of lettuce or peas, where some attempt is made at deliberate and intensive cultivation, but interspersed between these will be fruit trees, rose bushes, towering eucalyptus, prickly cacti, spreading magueys, or even a wash basin cut out of the rocky soil, in which children, dogs, pigs, and ducks democratically perform their ablutions. The family laundry may also be done there, although there is a new community washing pool with individual scrubbing basins of concrete, at the edge of the village. The family basins also serve as storage reservoirs, as each household is entitled to take the water only a certain number of hours daily.

To the Anglo-Saxon thought it is something of a mystery how such beauty and such squalor could dwell together so happily within the same walled inclosure, but the passer-by, whoever he may be, is sure to be delighted with the careless ordering of the gardens, the contrasts offered by the foliage and flowers against the dingy adobe or black volcanic rock, the brilliant note added by the scarlet blossoms of the colorin tree which shades the entrance.

Tetelpam is one of the centers for the making of the stiff, unnatural bouquets and wreaths so much in evidence on religious and patriotic holidays. The bouquets resemble small parasols. A bit of reed or pine forms the handle to which the short stems of the flowers are bound with twine or palm leaves. Flowers of four or five colors are used, each color being arranged in a circle, so that the completed bouquet has a formal and artificial appearance.

Mexicans have a peculiar fondness for huge purple wreaths, made of pansies or irises bedded into a wooden framework as tall as the Indian who made it. On days of mourning, suburban street cars are almost hidden by these wreaths, which are hung on the sides of the trains.

Loreto's father is one of the most expert of these floral artists, and has taught his sons the secrets of his craft. Old Valentino often came to see us, as long as Loreto remained with us, to inquire after the well-being of the patron, to find out whether his son was giving satisfaction, and, incidentally, to borrow a few pesos with which to finance his floral operations. At the time of the principal festivals, Valentino was always swamped with orders; and when his own supply of flowers was exhausted, he bought what he needed from his neighbors. We always knew when Valentino wanted a loan, because on that day when Loreto came to work he would bring with him one of the stiff bouquets as an offering to the señora.

It was with regret that we heeded the warning of the sun sinking behind Ajusco that it was time to turn our horses homeward. As we rode out of the long, winding street of the village on to the main road, we passed on the way groups of little Indian women returning from the market, where they had sat all day under the huge eucalyptus trees in the plaza with little piles of carrots and beans and potatoes heaped up before them. They carried their babies slung in a blue rebozo at the breast, while the half-empty baskets hung from the shoulders at the back.

"Adios," we called after them. "Adios," they replied, one after the other, the refrain passing down the line of bent figures like an echo.

G. W.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Paris

PARIS. The commercial center of Paris is rapidly shifting westward. The western part of the city used to be regarded as the fashionable residential quarter, but since the war trading concerns have taken up positions from which they were formerly debarré. The most striking example is the transformation of the Champs Elysees. It used to be entirely a residential thoroughfare, but it is now encumbered with commercial enterprises. Even the Grands Boulevards, which were the hub of Parisian life, may one day be relatively deserted in favor of the magnificent Boulevard Haussmann, which is becoming the main street of Paris. Begun in the time of Napoleon III by the baron whose name it bears, it has only just been completed, but there has sprung up in it palatial hotels, luxurious shops, showrooms for automobiles, spacious offices, and successful theaters. The dressmakers who were formerly to be found congregated together are also moving westward. Le Figaro, a leading newspaper which it is difficult not to associate with the boulevards, has taken premises at the Rond Point. The restaurants of repute which ran eastward from the Madeleine are gradually migrating toward the Etoile. Altogether there is a definite changing of the city's center.

An interesting literary event is the opening of a Walt Whitman exposition in the Latin Quarter. It was organized by the Walt Whitman committee of Paris, of which Sylvia Beach, the proprietress of the famous Anglo-American bookshop near the Odéon which hangs out the sign of Shakespeare & Company, is the most active member. It is in her parlor that first editions of Whitman and original manuscripts and autographed letters and a number of photographs have been collected. The Whitman enthusiasts in Paris are surprisingly numerous; and they have been eager to loan their Whitman treasures. Standing in the midst of this array is a beautiful statue of Whitman which has been executed by Jo Davidson, the American who has been selected to chisel the figure of the poet which is to be erected in New York.

Traffic figures always exercise a certain appeal. One may gather an idea of the congestion of the underground railways in Paris by the statistics, which show that 140,000,000 passengers were carried during the first quarter of this year. This is an increase over the corresponding quarter of last year of 5,500,000. Moreover, one discovers on examination that the increase is in second-class passengers, and that the first-class tickets have decreased by 700,000. This would seem to show that relatively to the fall of the franc Parisians are poorer than they were. There is immense overcrowding and the authorities are greatly concerned. Plans are being laid down for additional rolling stock which will permit the transport of 10,000 additional persons each day. But these plans are quite inadequate, and a much more comprehensive scheme, involving the lengthening of the quays in the stations, thus permitting longer trains, will have to be seriously considered. At present Parisians are packed in the trains during the busy hours as tightly as the proverbial sardines.

Of recent days there has been proceeding at the Palace of Fontainebleau a work of excavation which was originally intended to bring the waters of the lake nearer to the château. But the archeological world suddenly became interested. It was discovered that on either side of the well-known horseshoe stairway there are the remains of old foundations. They are evidently the foundations of an earlier and immense stairway which, it is believed, was constructed about 1558. The present fer à cheval was built nearly a century later. But this is not all. Other foundations have been unearthed which have aroused the greatest curiosity. It is presumed that there was another building on this site which it is difficult from the records to identify today. One speculation is that the foundations belong to a thirteenth century church. At any rate, the archeologists are asking to be allowed to make further investigations.

A distinguished British artist who has been making a round of the Paris art galleries, after a long absence from the French capital, has come to the conclusion that there is an unquestionable tendency toward a more classic

style. There are fewer freak pictures, less eccentricity for the sake of eccentricity. Cubism and futurism are being abandoned. The younger men are paying far more attention to their métier than at one time. They are acquiring greater skill. The cult of the ugly, which has been a devastating influence in French art, is gradually disappearing. There was at no time any real justification for deliberate ugliness—except perhaps as a reaction from the excessive sweetness and prettiness into which orthodox painting was falling. New galleries are opening every day, and there must be at least 200 shows in the rooms of picture dealers in Paris at the present time. In this superabundance of production it is clearly impossible to render any adequate account of Paris exhibitions. One can only hope to pick out here and there a promising painter, but apparently the market for works of art is greater than it has ever been.

It has already been stated in this column that the population of the city has diminished by 25,000 since 1921, but it is necessary to add that the census reveals that the population of the suburbs of Paris has greatly increased. There are now 249,361 more inhabitants in the Department of the Seine, excluding Paris, than there were five years ago. The population of suburban Paris—as distinct from the city itself—therefore totals 1,720,274 persons, which means that in the whole Paris area the population is approaching 5,000,000. The arrondissement of Saint Denis alone accounts for over 1,000,000 and the arrondissement of Sceaux 750,000.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he is not under any obligation to publish them. Anonymous letters are disregarded.

Protection the Motive Behind Prohibition

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: It might be helpful to the people of the United States, and indeed to the world as a whole, for every independent thinker to ask himself as well as his neighbor, "What is prohibition?"

Those who have given some thought to the word would no doubt answer that prohibition carries the idea of prevention. It can then be recalled that the Ten Commandments, definitely stating "Thou shalt not" do such and such, represent essentially the law of prohibition. If those many centuries ago the need existed of prohibiting humanity from self-destruction and self-depravation, then why is not the same kind of law a necessity today?

Is prohibition a person who can lower the morale of the social standard, destroy our happiness, business progress, rob us of our self-respect, or that of our family and our friends? Is it a place where you can steal away from friends and loved ones, possibly with an honest promise, so you think, that you will never again break the laws of your land? Is it a thing that biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder?

Indeed it is none of these. Have you ever stopped to think what wonderful prohibitionists traffic officers are? They will not allow foolish people to dash into the maelstrom of congested traffic, and thus endanger their own lives as well as those of many others.

Thus it is seen that the world is awakening somewhat in many departments of its activity to the great need for prohibition for the proper conduct of its affairs, for as long as mortals believe themselves to be independent agents, there will be the necessity of strict prohibition laws to save them from themselves. No law can be deemed a good law that licenses a man or a woman to manufacture, barter or sell anything that is detrimental to the welfare of his neighbor, himself or his family. We know that alcoholic beverages are not conducive to the betterment of mankind.

Then let us, as loyal citizens, get better acquainted with the true merits of prohibition, for when viewed in its broadest light we will readily see that the true motive behind it is to protect and not to rob of personal rights, as is often claimed to be the case. Let us be just, loyal and courageous in obeying the laws of the land.

Oklahoma City, Okla.

N. E. B.